Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

DECEMBER 6TH 1958 20 CENTS

Natural Gas Rocks Ontario

By Don O'Hearn

Will Television Kill Rawhide?

By Marcus Van Steen

Gold Mining Again Makes Money for Malartic

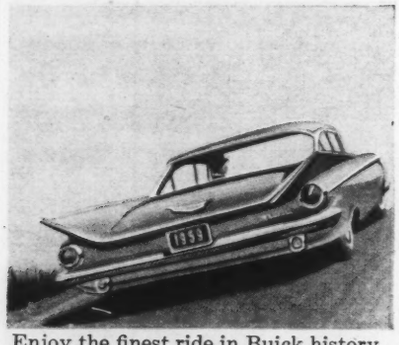
Australia to Drive for New B.C. Markets

ELECTRA 225 4-DOOR HARDTOP

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

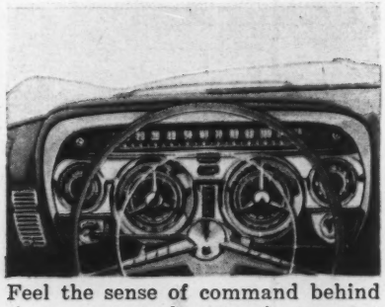
YOUR EYES, YOUR HEART, YOUR GOOD SENSE TELL YOU IT'S...

THE CAR: BUICK '59



Enjoy the finest ride in Buick history, finest in any car today. New Equipoise Chassis . . . soft, quiet, sure-footed. Quality *feel* matches quality *look*.

Admire new "classic modern" beauty. Lean, clean, low. Easy to *get* in, roomy to *be* in. Big new Panoramic viewing, front and rear. New Magic-Mirror finishes. And a stunning new kind of 4-Door Hardtop design.



Feel the sense of command behind the new control-centre instrument panel. Discover the smooth power-flow of Buick's new Wildcat engines, Twin-Turbine and Triple-Turbine transmissions.*

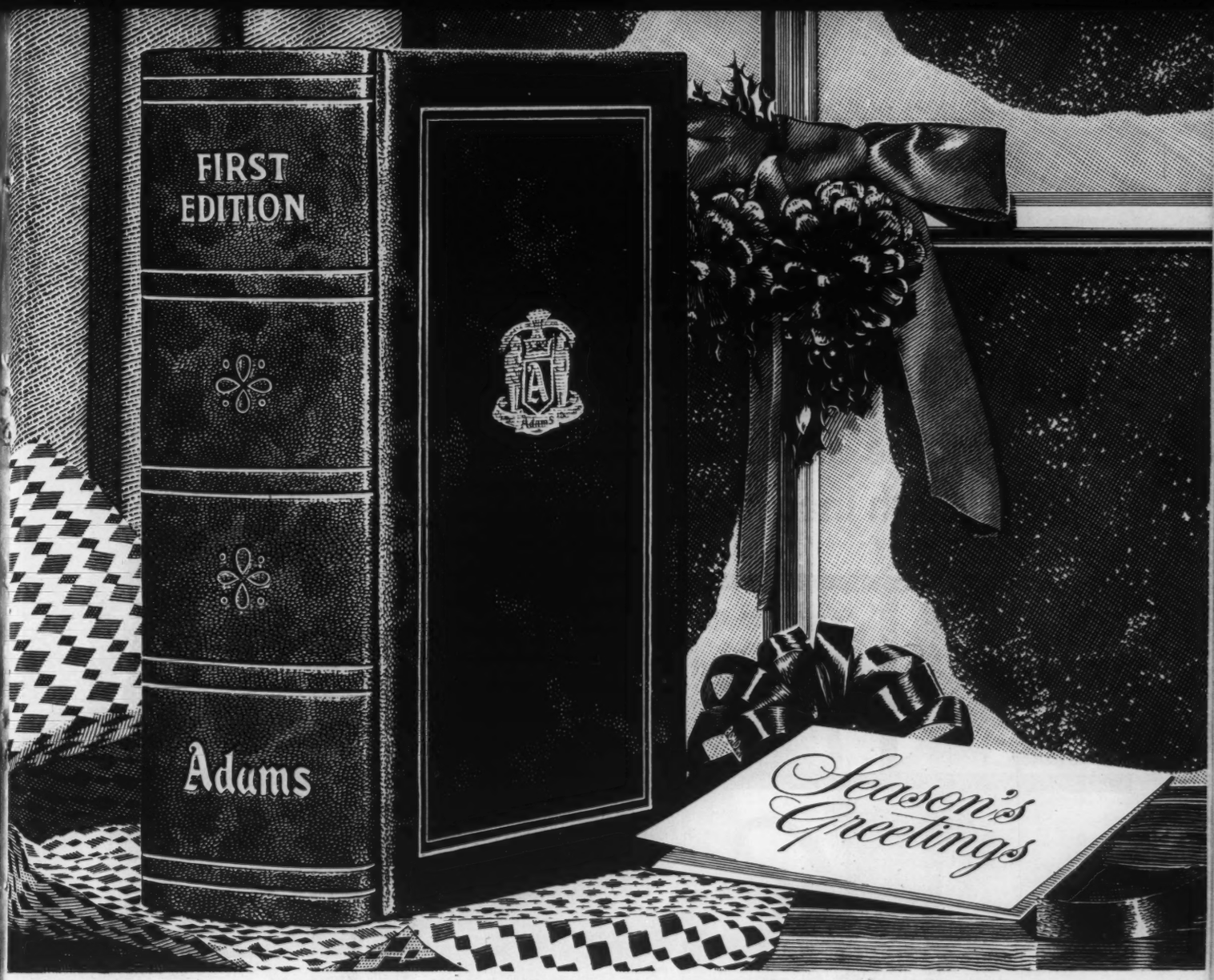
**Optional at extra cost on certain models*

LE SABRE
The thriftiest Buick

INVICTA
The most spirited Buick

ELECTRA
The most luxurious Buick

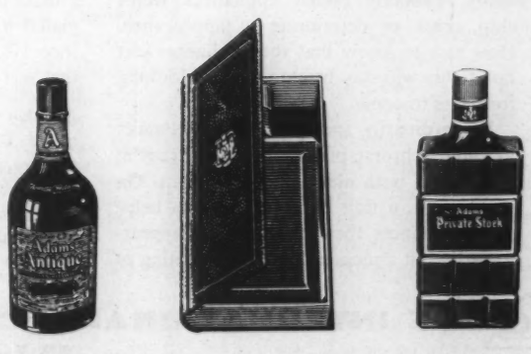
IF YOU CAN AFFORD ANY NEW CAR, YOU CAN AFFORD THIS NEW CLASS OF FINE CAR



Your good wishes speak volumes when you give

Adams FIRST EDITION

For you who seek the unique in gifts the search is over. Available for the first time this season, Adams First Edition Canadian Whisky stands alone as the Christmas gift without peer. Years ago the finest whiskies for this incomparable blend were carefully selected from our choicest stocks and they have slumbered undisturbed in charred oak casks for ten years and more. Presented in its own beautifully bound gift box, First Edition is for you if you are extraordinarily particular about the whisky you drink and the friends you select.



ANTIQUE FIRST EDITION PRIVATE STOCK

Thomas Adams Distillers Ltd.

INCO METALS AT WORK IN CANADA

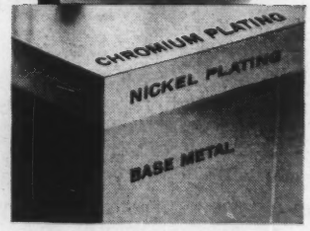
For bright lasting beauty choose appliances plated with Inco Nickel

Electrical appliances with a gleaming plated finish add bright beauty to your kitchen. And how much easier and more efficient they make your household tasks. Food stains, grease, dirt and grime wipe off so easily. Properly plated appliances won't chip, crack or deteriorate in appearance. How nice to know that the appliances you buy today will stay bright and new looking for years to come.

We ordinarily speak of these appliances as being "chrome-plated". Actually, they're plated with both nickel and chromium. On the surface, a thin film of chromium helps give appliances their bright, shiny appearance . . . but underneath, a heavy coating of nickel provides the *real* protection against rust, corrosion and wear.

Nickel plating has become a major industry in Canada. Electrical appliances, hardware, automobile parts and many other articles used in industry and the home are plated with Inco Nickel. Another way that Inco Nickel serves the Canadian industries that serve you.

Inco has recently published a colourfully illustrated 32-page booklet about Canada's nickel industry, entitled "The Exciting Story of Nickel". It is written primarily for Canadian youth by Alan King, but adults will also find it full of interesting information. Just write to Inco for a free copy of this booklet.



Enlarged cross section shows nickel plating . . . under chromium . . . over base metal; that's how a quality finish is built on appliances. Chromium adds gleaming beauty. Nickel makes that beauty last.

INCO TRADE MARK

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

55 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

PRODUCER OF INCO NICKEL, NICKEL ALLOYS; ORC BRAND COPPER, TELLURIUM, SELENIUM, SULPHUR, PLATINUM, PALLADIUM AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS; COBALT AND IRON ORE

December 6, 1958

Saturday Night

VOL. 73 No. 25 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3328

Features:

Gold Again Makes Money for Malartic
by R. M. Baiden, 9

Natural Gas Rocks Ontario
by Don O'Hearn, 10

Will Television Kill Rawhide?
by Marcus Van Steen, 15

Australia Drives for BC Markets
by David Fulton, 20

Departments:

Letters, 4
Travel, 18
Washington Letter, 23
Records, 31
Books for Christmas, 43
Gold and Dross, 54
Editorials, 68

Editor: Arnold Edinborough
Managing Editor: Herbert McManus
Business Editor: R. M. Baiden
Art Director: Alan Mercer

Contributing Editors: Maxwell Cohen (Foreign Affairs), Jim Coleman, Robertson Davies, Max Freedman (Washington), Hugh Garner, John A. Irving, Hugh MacLennan (Montreal), Beverley Nichols (London), Mary Lowrey Ross, Edwin Copps (Ottawa), Anthony West (New York). **Subscription Prices:** Canada $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years; $10.00 four years. Commonwealth countries and U.S.A. $5.00 per year; all others $6.00. Newsstand and single issues 20c. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Published every second Saturday by Consolidated Press Limited, Room 708, Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Canada. Editorial and Advertising Offices, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1, Canada.

President and Publisher, Jack Kent Cooke; Vice-Presidents, Hal E. Cooke, Neil M. Watt, E. R. Milling; General Manager, Gordon Rumgay; Assistant Comptroller, George Colvin; Circulation Manager, Arthur Phillips.

Director of Advertising: Donald R. Shepherd. Representatives: New York, Donald Cooke, Inc., 666 Fifth Avenue; Los Angeles, Lee F. O'Connell Co., 111 North La Cienega Blvd., Beverly Hills, Cal., San Francisco, Don R. Pickens Company, 166 Geary Street; London, Eng., Dennis W. Mayes Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E. C. 4.

PICTURE CREDITS: Cover, Star Newspaper Service, Herb Knott; Page 3, Dodge, Milne Studios; Page 6, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Page 9, George Hunter; Pages 10, 11, Star Newspaper Service, Ashley & Crippen, Capital Press; Pages 12, 13, Wide World, UPI; Pages 14, 15, Miller Services; Pages 16, 17, Henry Fox, Gilbert Milne, National Film Board; Pages 18, 19, Colonial Williamsburg; Page 20, National Film Board; Page 27, Trans-Lux; Page 28, Warner Bros.; Page 31, Decca Records; Page 32, Columbia; Page 33, RCA Victor; Page 43, Collins-Harvill; Page 45, Macmillan; Page 46, Longmans, Green; Page 47, Ryerson; Page 48, Collins; Page 49, Macmillan; Page 51, Ryerson; Page 52, Little Brown.

Don O'Hearn

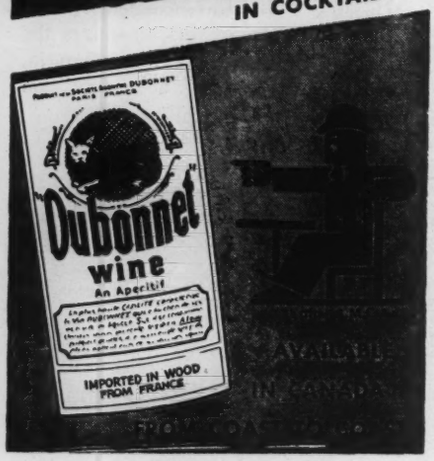
Natural gas is puzzling and bewildering Canadians. Clouded and distorted by charges of political corruption, vast profits for promoters and violent explosions in a number of Ontario centres, natural gas has aroused strong emotions. Don O'Hearn, Queen's Park correspondent for a number of newspapers, examines the history of natural gas in Ontario, what went wrong, and why, on Page 10.

Marcus Van Steen

When a youthful CBC radio announcer in Halifax hit upon the idea of impersonating a drawling old backwoodsy character to satirize a local western program he gave Canadians a fresh — and biting — type of social comment. But when the CBC moved Max Ferguson to Toronto to make him one of CBC TV's permanent hosts on its top interview program Tabloid, Max flopped. Marcus Van Steen, on Page 16, analyzes the reasons.

David Fulton

For the first time, Australia is preparing to invade the Canadian market with manufactured and industrial goods. Australian industrial exports—including consumer goods — will hit the West Coast within the next few months. David Fulton, a Toronto freelance journalist, examines the remarkable developments that have changed Australia from a predominately agricultural economy to a growing industrial power. Fulton, on Page 20, tells what the change will mean to Canadians.

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"
SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED
USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS


EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

Letters

High Jinks

We Canadians have a high international reputation for sobriety. We don't produce "characters" nor organize election parades and we hold to such a steady level of government that even a native can hardly tell a liberal from a conservative. In fact most visitors from across our borders are justified in feeling that we don't celebrate anything in this country except the Sabbath Day.

So let's be grateful for "Canada's Annual Touch of Madness"—Grey Cup day. At least it should prove to the outside world that the specific gravity of the Canadian temperament may be a lot lower than specified.

EDMONTON WILLIAM SPRY

Outside or Inside?

"Harry Crowe and Human Rights" is such an astonishing story that a fair-minded reader can hardly help wondering if your current report is completely unbiased. It is conceivable that only one side of the case was presented before the General Assembly of the United Church. But the promptness and unanimity of the Board's decision seems to suggest that Principal Lockhart and his regents had at least a case to present.

Your correspondent has ably presented the outside story. How about giving us the inside one?

WINNIPEG DALTON RESKE

Let 'em Eat Crow!

Congratulations on your article "Human Rights and Harry Crowe". Let us hope that when the report of the Canadian Association of University Teachers is released it will receive similar coverage across Canada. This is obviously a test case of academic freedom and only the pressure of public opinion can force Principal Lockhart and his board of regents to back down and confess error by readmitting Professor Crowe to the staff.

TORONTO JOSEPH LALONDE

Re Human Rights

Re your admirable *exposé* "Human Rights and Harry Crowe". Some people like Professor Crowe are born with a sense of human rights. Some, like the editors of SATURDAY NIGHT achieve human rights by printing the facts. And a few, like Principal Wilfred Lockhart and his Board of Regents have to have human rights thrust upon them

PORT HOPE MARY S. THOMAS

Cry Havoc Number

Anyone reading the Nov 22nd issue of SATURDAY NIGHT might reasonably conclude that this country was going to hell in a hack. The Seaway threatening trouble even before it is opened. College presidents allegedly steaming to open the private correspondence of members of their staff. Pipeline stockholders losing their shirts. Natural gas threatening to blow up the nation's basements and Grey Cup celebrants preparing to blow off the roof.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Diefenbaker is off visiting the Commonwealth neighbors and Secretary of External Affairs Smith is busying himself with the long range policies of the USSR. Maybe what this country needs is a Secretary of Internal Affairs!

LINDSAY T. R. JENKINS

With Caution

It should be obvious that the recent natural gas explosions were due in large part to the obsolete piping system in use in Ontario and Quebec. Apparently the men responsible have laid down extensions of this lethal arrangement with as little regard for engineering techniques as though they were setting out a planting of fall tulips.

As you point out, constant testing for gas leakage is absolutely essential. It would be lunacy however to leave this task to those who are responsible for the present havoc. On their present record one might expect them to go looking for gas leakage with a lighted match.

OTTAWA ROBERT RALEIGH

Editor's note: For a complete review of the natural gas situation in Ontario, see Page 10.

The Palace PRs

According to your correspondent Beverley Nichols a good job of public relations might correct the impression that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth "isn't interested" in ballet, and that the Princess Margaret has an addiction to "second-rate" revues.

Correspondent Nichols believes apparently that it isn't enough to gild the lily. You need to whitewash it too.

Mr. Nichols finds "the British Monarchy . . . among the most important institutions in the modern world", and there are many loyal supporters of this point of view. It looks as though the PR boys, far from showing "total ineptitude" are doing all right.

VANCOUVER T. R. WRIGHT

TV and Film Cowboys

I read, with much glee and satisfaction, Robert Thomas Allen's article on the TV cowboy.

He has, in a masterful way, brought to the attention of the public a feature in our entertainment, that is becoming ridiculous. It is to be hoped it will be widely read and pondered.

Sorry he did not enlarge, also, on another disgusting feature—the prolonged kissing-clinches now so prevalent on so many programs . . .

Looks as though "modesty" and "decency" are becoming obsolete words these days.

SARNIA JOHN HAYNE

Mr. Allen is being unfair and guilty of generalizing when he includes the Hollywood cowboy with his counterpart seen on television. Let Mr. Allen turn off his television set some evening and see William Wyler's production "The Big Country" for assurance that one segment of mass media is civilized enough to share an opinion similar to his own. And in the very form, the adult western, dig the spurs into the heroics these displayed.

In this one the gentlemanly dude from the east emerges victorious, though he doesn't get the rancher's daughter because it turns out she wasn't worth having anyway . . .

TORONTO M. WOOD

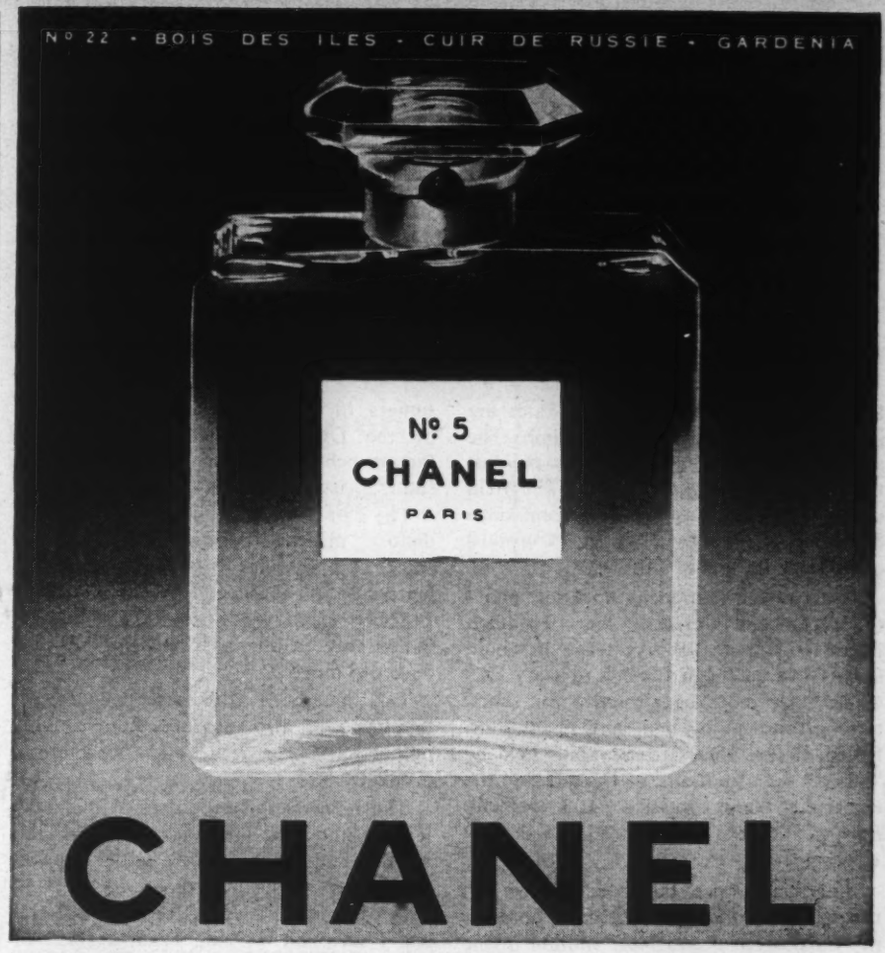
And So To Bed

I am always fascinated by the tireless social life of your correspondent Beverley Nichols.

Lunch with Somerset Maugham, and an afternoon at Sotheby's rubbing elbows with Lady Churchill, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Henry Ford II. Off to the rededication of St. Clement's in the Strand in the presence of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. An evening at Covent Garden marred only by the absence of the Royal couple. And a final midnight survey of the activities of Frank Sinatra and "that not very important woman" Lady Beatty.

Your boy certainly gets around.

MONTREAL T. W. TAYLOR



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS. PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD. LONDON, ENGLAND

The Cocktail's Good Companion

PEEK FREAN'S TWIGLETS

A long thin biscuit, that looks like a "Twig" but has its own distinctive taste. Party time and Peek Frean's Twiglets go together. Twiglets come all the way from London for your entertaining pleasure.

MADE BY

PEEK FREAN'S

MAKERS OF

Famous ENGLISH Biscuits

M74

Enjoy a finer brandy...

Bisquit COGNAC

★ ★ ★

THREE STAR

IN 26-oz. BOTTLES and 13-oz. FLASKS

A superb brandy distilled from grapes grown in Cognac, France, and matured in the venerable cellars of Bisquit Dubouché & Co.

By appointment to the late King George VI

OFFICE GENERAL DES GRANDES MARQUES LIMITED — MONTREAL

Ottawa Letter

by R.U. Mahaffy

Will Housing Hold Up?

KEY POINTERS INDICATE interest rates are in another long-term upward climb. The average rate on treasury bills at the last weekly tender was three percent. The yield on "bills" has risen about 72 percent since September 3, and has been in an upward climb since the end of July.

With the current yield hovering about the 3 per cent offered on short term collateral trust notes of like term, it would seem Government of Canada treasury bills would once more be attractive for short-term investment by non-bank institutions. Recent figures show treasury bills held by "others" than the Bank of Canada and the chartered banks totalled 21.3 percent. Earlier this year the proportion was only 15.6 percent.

But this is not the whole story. At recent report the central bank's holdings of "bills" were down $46.7 million in the week and $476.3 million from a year previous.

The chartered banks have also been heavy buyers of other government securities. Their holdings are up $1,169 million over last year. This trend is to be expected with general loans still $166 million under last year, and the money supply $1.6 billion higher.

With the banks heavy buyers of government bonds, it might seem bond yields would be held down, but such has not been the case. They have been going uphill since about June. In fact, between May and August this year holdings by the general public of market issues dropped $440 million.

Higher interest rates were given a push by the new conversion loan rate. The question now is whether the banks can make room for mortgage money and commercial demands from resurgent business by drawing only on their second-line reserves or whether new business growth will strangle the housing boom.

Selling government bonds to make room for these demands should further depress prices and force up interest rates. It remains to be seen whether the Canada Savings Bond drive has absorbed the disinvestment by non-bank holders; a wider public distribution of government securities is considered most desirable to counteract inflationary tendencies.

Higher beef prices are greeting consumers in retail stores. This was noted by the DBS in explaining one of the factors behind the recent rise of the consumer price index to a new peak.

The CPI behaved in a seemingly contradictory manner during the recent recession; the index of basic industrial materials fell consistently from February, 1957 to near year-end. This wholesale index only in the past few months has begun to move up.

This has been explained by the fact that the CPI also measures quite a large number of services and agricultural products.

The increase in beef prices at the retail level is not altogether unexpected, in view of the siphoning off of cattle supplies on western farms by exports to the U.S. Live cattle exports from Jan 1. to November 1 have hit 429,482 head, a spurt of 287,794 over the same period last year.

In fact, the dollar value gain in exports of cattle in the first nine months of this year ranks fourth after uranium, aircraft and parts and wheat.

For the economy this is significant when exports of such traditional products as base metals, pulp and paper have been falling. It means higher farm cash income, bolsters gross national product. As yet there is no sign of a weakening in the U.S. demand for feeder stock—one of the strong factors in livestock exports—but a less favorable profit picture for 1959 in the U.S. market may bring a tapering off before long.

Canada's new estate tax law which goes into operation January 1 is already beckoning Americans interested in realty investment.

These potential investors see substantial savings in the U.S. inheritance tax because of the lower Canadian tax. Only the net value of assets in excess of $50,000 is taxable.

This new tax replaces the Succession Duties. It is levied on the aggregate net value of (a) all assets wherever situated, belonging to persons while domiciled in Canada and (b) all assets situated in Canada belonging to persons dying while domiciled outside Canada.

Real estate is subject only to the estate tax of the country where the land is located.

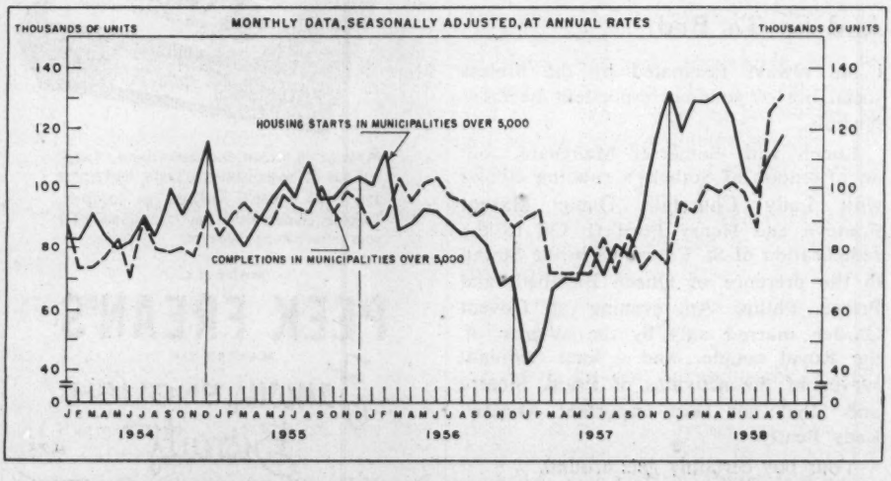
Oil and gas exploration in Canada's far northwest has been a feature of the mineral industry this year which has not received the publicity it merits.

Northern Affairs Minister Alvin Hamilton has just announced that two independent oil companies in the Yukon will spend some $8 million in the next five years in drilling five or more deep test wells. These proposed wells are in the vicinity of the Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau Reservations.

Drilling won't begin until 1960, but the companies are beginning to move in supplies for the large-scale operation. This movement will be partly over the new development road to be built by the Department of Northern Affairs, northward from Flat Creek for 200 miles. The total distance to be covered from Edmonton is 2,000 miles.

From September, 1957 to mid-June this year a total of 35,529,342 acres has been involved in applications for permits for oil and gas exploration in the Yukon and the NWT. Shell Oil Company, alone, had some 15 million acres under permit, valid for three years.

In a 270 by 325-mile block touching on the Arctic Circle at Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula were Glacier Exploration Limited, BA Oil, Shell, Pan American, Placid Oil,


THOUSANDS OF UNITS
MONTHLY DATA, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES
THOUSANDS OF UNITS
140
120
100
80
60
40
0
HOUSING STARTS IN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 5,000
COMPLETIONS IN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 5,000
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958

Keen business bidding for loans in '56-57 hit mortgages. Will it repeat?

Hunt Oil Company, Texaco, and Mobil Oil.

Peel Plateau Exploration Limited, owned 23 percent by Conwest Exploration, holds 13,417 square miles in the Eagle Plain and Peel Plateau areas. On the Eagle Plain reservation in 1917 a hole was drilled to 8,409 feet and this has been deepened since.

The latest announcement says grouping of 97 oil and gas permits, held jointly by the two companies, has been authorized for exploratory purposes—as permitted under the regulations.

Development of the block from Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula to beyond Anderson River to the east, and as far as Herschel Island to the west will get a new boost when the government extends a development road from Fort McPherson to the peninsula on the Arctic Ocean where wharves and docks have already been built.

Federal income tax has struck in an unexpected quarter. The Bank of Canada has announced in its recently issued October Statistical Summary that it is discontinuing its series on Government of Canada theoretical bond yields. The reason, it says, is income tax.

This is what happened. The Bank's exceptionally useful theoretical bond yields were obtained by plotting the market yields to maturity (or, if the issues were trading at a premium, to the earliest call date) of all outstanding bonds against their terms to maturity (or earliest call date), drawing a free-hand curve through the plots. This gave a reading for theoretical yields for various terms to maturity through the curve.

The curve itself, since no one curve would include all points, was weighted by the particular features of individual issues.

One important reason for the scatter of yields around the curve, of course, is the difference in the coupon rates carried by the bonds. And this is where the income tax factor comes in! Many investors are assessed income tax on the coupon income rather than the yield to maturity of the bonds which they own. The market decisions of these individual investors tend to cause market yields of otherwise similar bonds to vary with the size of their coupons.

The Bank found that since the effect on the market of the decisions of these investors varied considerably from time to time, there was no satisfactory way of making alowances. In conclusion, the Bank said:

"While the selection of a yield curve has always been a source of some difficulty, the problem has increased as the range of coupon rates, and consequently of yields, on issues of similar term has widened . . . The range of possibilities for a yield curve is such that the selection of a single yield curve does not seem feasible."

BIRKS

A precious jewel for precious moments

After years of accomplishment, what better way to bestow a special tribute—on a very special occasion—than an exquisite diamond pin. It is a gift that will eloquently proclaim your proud devotion; a gift treasured for its meaning, and its ageless beauty.

"Admiration" sprays are designed and fashioned in Birks Jewel Studios, in 18kt white gold.

BIRKS
JEWELLERS

How to arrive at the Savoy in a very good temper

Elementary! Just go to your Travel Agent or TCA Office and say "London — TCA DeLuxe First Class". This simple procedure starts the wheels turning. On the day of your choice (TCA flies to London *every* day), a sumptuous Super G Constellation is ready to bear you away. In flight, everything that can be done to make your trip enjoyable, *is* done The superb cuisine, choice vintages, attentive service . . . the air of *luxury* about things . . . all tend to make you alight at the airport, and drive on through busy old London, in a distinctly happy frame of mind. Try it soon; you'll see what we mean.

Every day to Europe by Super G Constellation

Choice of Service on every flight

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

Saturday Night

Less than a year ago one of Canada's most famous mining areas teetered on the edge of ruin. Now there is hope.

New Boom For Malartic

by R. M. Baiden

LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO the 7,200 citizens of Malartic, Que. faced a bleak prospect: Within another year their one-industry gold-mining centre could become a ghost town. Today their community is booming. The mines have drawn up ambitious development and reorganization programs; new ore has been outlined and money allocated to develop it. Malartic can look forward to another decade of prosperity.

Against the general background of the gold mining industry, the swift change is remarkable indeed. Sandwiched between a fixed selling price ($35 U.S. an ounce) and rising costs, the great majority of Canadian gold mines have been able to keep operating only with the help of federal cost-aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act.

Even so, the actual number of operating gold mines has dropped from 144 in 1940 to the current figure of about 40. Of these 40, many rely on activities other than gold mining for a substantial part of their income. In Canada today, relatively few companies can prosper from mining gold alone.

The future is hedged with question marks. Even the long-range value of gold in backing national currencies is in doubt. Some economists suggest the time is rapidly approaching when, because of a steadily

CONTINUED ON PAGE 66

Malartic gold camp. Left foreground, Barnat production shaft. East Malartic headframe, office in middleground.

Blasted interior of Ottawa theatre offers mute testimony to power of gas explosions that rocked Ontario communities.

Natural Gas Rocks Ontario

by Don O'Hearn

FOR THE PAST half dozen years the people of Ontario have been variously curious, bothered, bewildered and a bit frightened about western Canadian natural gas.

The new fuel came on their horizon in a storm of controversy, early-bred suspicion and bitterness. Then there was a rash of scandal and now there has been an outbreak of physical violence.

Today there can be hardly a person in the province who doesn't have a question about the fuel. The man on the street frankly is a bit scared. He wonders if from now on he has to live in fear of having his house and family blown up. The man concerned about public affairs asks was all this necessary, and must it continue? Did there have to be all this conflict about gas or have there been blunders? Now, at last, the Province has been forced to step in with new inspection regulations which over-ride municipal control.

The first controversy was about actually bringing in the fuel. People took strong sides on the question. Many felt that Western Canadian gas should go south to the U.S. and that Ontario should import from Texas and Tenessee. There followed local battles over franchises. They started in the north and are still continuing in eastern Ontario. "Scandal" entered with disclosure of tremendous profits made by promoters and the resignation of three provincial cabinet ministers. And then violence and tragedy, with a series of explosions resulting in three deaths and damage in the millions.

Why?

One important reason was that gas hit an Ontario that was unprepared. Another that gas distribution is an

industry with complex economics. Another that Ontario is a province used to highly-speculative promotions. Another that it has a government which is politically very sensitive and which has had what amounts to a love affair with public ownership. Add to these other incidental factors which contributed to the confusion, not the least of which was leaving minor men in major jobs.

In practically every gas situation which has hit the head-lines and the people of the province, many of these factors, and in some cases all, have played their part.

Not so much in the first real row which was over the importation of gas itself. This was a fairly clear two-sided fight between the provincial government on one side and existing distribution companies on the other.

Premier Frost and his government were determined there should be a Canadian supply of gas. Consumers' Gas of Toronto—which had U.S. connections and a tie-in to bring in American gas via Niagara—was opposed. So also, to a lesser degree, was Union Gas of Chatham, an old and conservative natural gas company (for years it had exploited the natural gas of south-western Ontario, the one supply within Ontario) which had been bringing in Texas gas.

The principal reason for Mr. Frost's adamant stand, and for the tempered enthusiasm of Union for U.S. import, was the difficulty of dealing with the Federal Power Commission in Washington. Immediately following the war Ontario had gone through a critical gas shortage and the F.P.C. had been a most difficult body to deal with. This so impressed Mr. Frost that he eventually found himself firmly on the side of the Liberal government at Ottawa and opposed by his party colleague and old bench-mate George Drew.

This high-level dispute on the source of supply never made much of an impression on the public at large, however. It was the resultant battle for local distribution rights which brought gas into the public notice.

Once gas was certain for the province, promoters flocked into the field. This was natural for Ontario—more so than in most areas, for since the first of the century the province has had fantastic development through highly-speculative mining and, to some extent, forestry. Promotion is in Ontario's economic blood. And in those first days gas looked like a new bonanza.

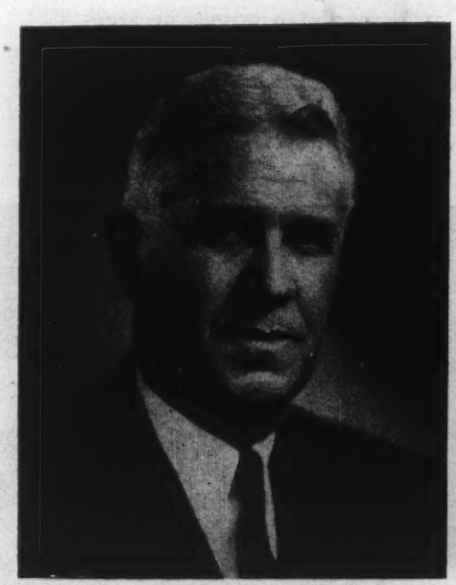
Local councils found themselves besought and badgered. Under provincial law they had the right to give an exclusive franchise for local distribution of gas and promoters eagerly pursued the franchises. Many of these early promoters knew as little about gas distribution as the councils themselves—and most of *them* knew absolutely nothing—and this combined with their fervor got councils and the public highly suspicious. The plum, in the public imagination, became solid gold, and in some cases diamond-studded.

In some centres—notably at the Lakehead and in Sudbury—this resulted in some highly-involved, and widely-publicized, local deliberations centring on the question of public ownership.

These situations were eventually straightened out but there still remains in the public mind a suspicion that a good thing was given away. The romantic affection for Hydro can be given credit for some of this. For

CONTINUED ON PAGE 67

Ignorance was the biggest single factor in Ontario's spectacular collision with natural gas. Stock market killings, civic scandals and tragedy were the result.



Oakah L. Jones, vice-president, general manager of Consumers Gas Co.

Ontario CCF leader MacDonald spearheaded gas deal investigations.

Philip Kelly, former Ontario cabinet minister, resigned following charges.

Abnormal Babies Should Not Be Encouraged To Live

by N. J. Berrill

MUCH IS HEARD from time to time concerning the question of mercy killing of old people suffering from incurable and painful disease. The case can be strongly argued either way. Less is heard concerning the lives of those who should never have lived at all, the babies doomed to a dismal existence no matter how well cared for they may be. There are many of them, far too many. They are inevitable, have probably always been with us and so far as we can see, always will be. But they haven't always been coaxed and nourished into living through much of the normal life span until recent times. In the past, if they were not deliberately exposed to the elements, they at least were given enough sensible neglect to produce the same result.

The worst cases of course rarely live for more than a little while no matter what is done for them. Yet that is the point. Too much is done even when the infant is literally a one-eyed monster with no prospect of significant survival, let alone of becoming a true human being. As a rule death comes within a few days, but it is recorded as a death and necessitates a funeral.

Possibly the most extreme instance, at least among those that received newspaper publicity in recent years, was a two-headed baby removed by Caesaerian operation, a procedure essential to the mother' life, and kept alive in a mid-western hospital. How long it lived I don't know, though it was long enough to require baby clothes. It was reported almost as an obstetrical triumph. Given proper care such a partial twin might well grow to maturity, just as two-headed turtles and snakes occasionally manage to do so in nature, and similar sorts of hens and calves with a little help.

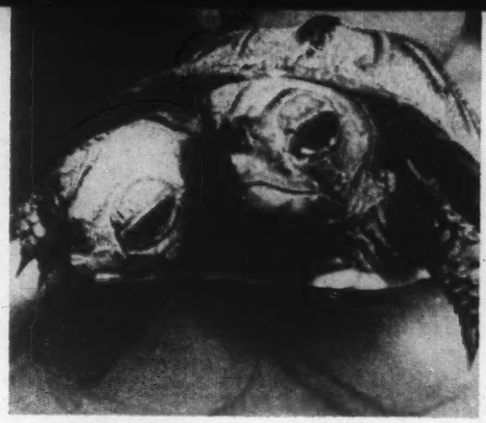
Siamese twins are in somewhat the same category and raise the same dilemma. And in their own way so do Mongolian and microcephalic idiots, not to mention those that have been hopelessly injured but not actually killed during delivery. We do not hear much about any of these unless it is a spectacular or dramatic case of Siamese twins that may be undergoing surgical separation or perhaps have been left behind at a hospital by horrified and impecunious parents. The rest are in homes of one sort or another, living out a kind of vegetable existence, a tragic burden and a persisting nightmare to those who created them.

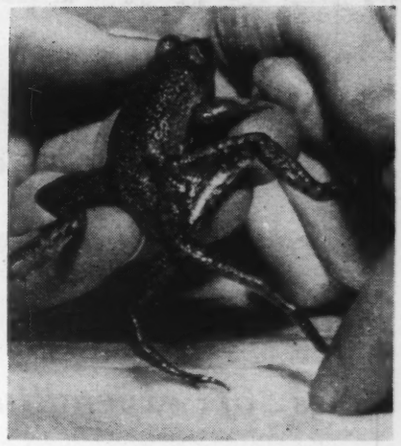
By what reckoning do we feel we have to keep alive as long as possible every warped or misshapen foetus that happens to be born with a beating heart and able to draw breath? By what right and reason do we insist that anything that quivers and can be fed must live until organ breakdown or overpowering infections bring on so-called natural death? We have become too soft and sentimental concerning what we call the sacredness of life, as though life is just something that either is or is not. In the bible it says, if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, just as an orchardman prunes his trees.

We are not dealing here, however, with any genetic threat to the human race, but with tragedy and waste. A baby at birth should have at least the standard minimum equipment of limbs, senses, brain and regular pro-

For Siamese twins, babies with their bodies joined, an attempt at separation by surgery should be compulsory.

Two-headed and malformed frogs turtles, kittens and other odd creatures occasionally grow to maturity in nature. For humans the birth of such offspring is a persistent nightmare; to the general population, it is also a tragic burden. At birth, any baby should display a standard minimum of equipment. There is no merit in sustaining others.





By what reckoning do we feel we must keep every warped or misshapen foetus alive as long as possible? We are too sentimental.

portions before it is launched into life. Trouble enough lies ahead for even the best and to be obviously handicapped at birth means much too great a handicap thereafter. When the abnormality verges on the monstrous or if the brain itself is so poorly formed or so badly damaged that only an incoherent idiot can emerge, for what reasons should it be kept alive as long as possible at great expense and effort? A soul can grow in a stunted body, certainly, although a miserably thwarted existence commencing with infancy is far from being the gift of life.

But what of the healthy bodies that have imbecilic minds with no possibility of mental or spiritual development? Or those that are born both blind and deaf, with never a flash of light or a momentary sound to penetrate the dark silence throughout their life? What can grow in such infertile soil? A Helen Keller is something else, for once either sight or hearing has become established, as they were in her case, failure of the senses may be tragic but at least the inner life of the mind has been set in motion.

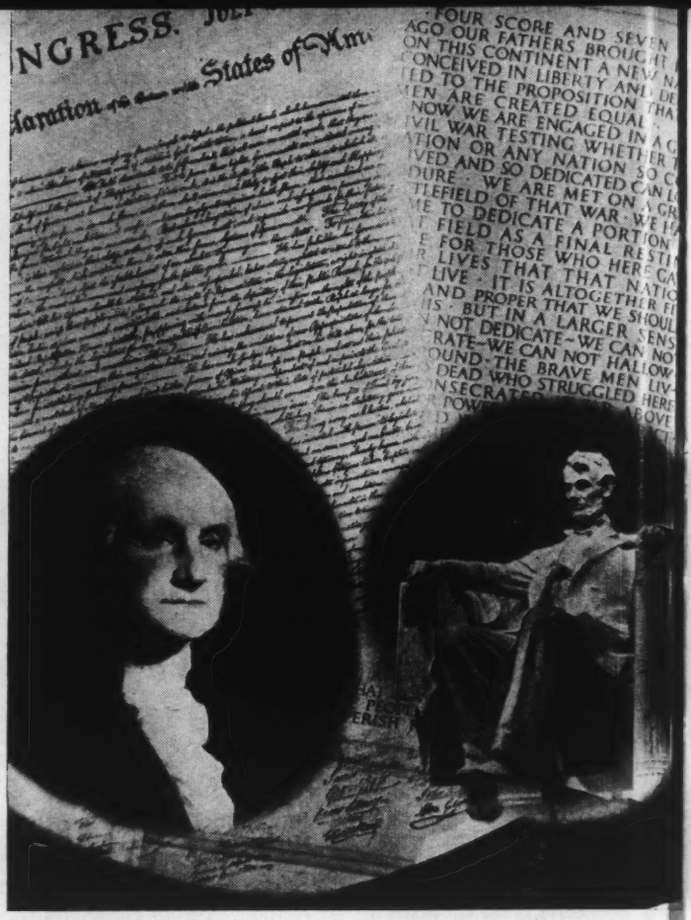
The question is by no means simple, but there has been too much confusion between words and realities, especially among the theological philosophers and sentimental non-thinkers. What is a human being and what is a human soul? Neither is easy to define. If you should be unfortunate enough to have your legs amputated, you are still you. Even if you so injure your back that you are paralyzed from the neck down, you are still you in mind, personality and spirit. On the other hand the unfelt body or that amputated leg is no longer you and is merely the animated or once-animated flesh that you used to drag around. And by the same token, body without mind, no matter how perfect its shape may be, is nobody. So it boils down to this: what do we mean by the soul or spirit that we all recognize and cherish so deeply but cannot capture?

The ancient Greeks made a clear distinction between body and spirit, and believed that the soul entered the body of the foetus through the navel of the mother shortly before birth; and Aristotle for instance thought that in the case of genius the soul entered as early as the seventh month of pregnancy. The Soul, you notice, was not there to begin with, and also once it was there it still had to grow and develop, and starting a month ahead of the usual time made all the difference to the final result. In these terms I suppose that congenital idiots would be the unfortunates that the entering souls failed to reach at all. You may laugh at these ideas if you like, but in a general way they make more sense than the belief that a soul is a soul once and for all, beginning with conception and going on to the end of time irrespective of what happens during development within the womb and after birth.

As all biologists know, the development of the individual in the case of the higher types of backboned animals, man included, does not begin with conception, that is, with the fertilization of the egg. The egg begins to develop, but whether it will give rise to a single individual or to identical twins or triplets is not decided until considerably later on. A slowing down of the developmental process at a critical moment, as by a drop in temperature, may readily swing the course from one to two or more embryos. And in the development of each embryo, as it progressively becomes a recognizably human foetus and finally a baby that is born, there is no point at which

CONTINUED ON PAGE 61

For Canada the road to fundamental freedoms has been strewn with some indifference, tight financial views of expenditures and little enthusiasm for policy discussions.


NGRESS.
States of Am
FOUR SCORE AND SEVEN
AGO OUR FATHERS BROUGHT
ON THIS CONTINENT A NEW
CONCEIVED IN LIBERTY AND
ED TO THE PROPOSITION
EN ARE CREATED EQUAL
NOW WE ARE ENGAGED IN A
VIL WAR TESTING WHETHER
ATION OR ANY NATION SO
VED AND SO DEDICATED CAN
OURE · WE ARE MET ON A
TLEFIELD OF THAT WAR · WE
E TO DEDICATE A PORTION
FIELD AS A FINAL RESTI
FOR THOSE WHO HERE GA
LIVES THAT THAT NATIO
LIVE · IT IS ALTOGETHER FI
AND PROPER THAT WE SHOUL
IS · BUT IN A LARGER SENS
NOT DEDICATE · WE CAN NO
RATE · WE CAN NOT HALLOW
OUND · THE BRAVE MEN LIV
DEAD WHO STRUGGLED HERE
NSECRATE
POW

The Americans have been fond of written documents such as the Declaration of Independence to assure their rights. Now Canada may be provided with a statute if Diefenbaker's plans mature.

Towards Universal Human Rights

by Maxwell Cohen

IN THE LONG SOCIAL HISTORY of man a decade is less than the wink of an eye. Yet on December 10, 1958, a goodly part of mankind will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, believing that ten years of reaching for, if not grasping, great principles of government and social behaviour are worth celebrating.

When the General Assembly, in a verbal fanfare still ringing in our ears, gave its resolutory benediction to the Declaration in 1948 every member-state present voted for it and none against; but the USSR, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, South Africa and Saudi Arabia abstained, while El Salvador and Yemen chose that day to be physically absent from the Chamber.

On any count the Declaration was and is a remarkable document. Agreement upon its thirty articles was a high achievement in the art of draftsmanship, in finding common concepts, in bridging conflicting values and in achieving agreement about matters where the experience of states and cultures involved differed so profoundly. It is quite true that the Declaration was only a resolution of the General Assembly and by itself created no direct legal obligations on members of the United Nations whether they voted for it or not.

I say "direct" advisedly, because while, technically, resolutions of the Assembly may not in themselves be binding — and particularly when they are cast in the form of a declaration of principles rather than proposed machinery of action — nevertheless no serious student of the law of the United Nations would deny that some legal character does attach to resolutions and that this may be particularly true in the case of a resolution that is declaratory of principles already in some degree adopted and binding upon members through their signing of the Charter itself. Indeed, it is a fact that the frequent references to "human rights and fundamental freedoms" in the Charter were intended to be spelled out in greater detail after consideration and agreement by a Human Rights Commission that was provided for under Article 68 of the Charter.

It is, however, a futile debate that has troubled so

many of those who have occupied themselves with the legal nature of the Declaration. Whether it is only a moral statement, subscribed to by the majority of organized mankind through a permanent international forum or parliament of their own making, or whether it is truly "legal" in character perhaps matters less than the fact that it exists at all.

Indeed, it is probably wise to admit from the beginning that the Declaration did not create an immediate and direct obligation on member-states. Rather it was designed as a statement of general ideas about the minimum decencies, the elementary rights which all men ought to be able to look for in their own local constitutions and laws, in the limits upon the powers of their governments, in the welfare and security benefits available to them in their communities.

There are a number of ways to look at the Declaration as we sing a silent "Happy Birthday" to it. First, it is important to see what it says. Second, it is desirable to put it into some kind of historical perspective so that we may not be deluded by its originality or euphoric as to the possibilities of its changing social experience in any early or radical manner. Third, we should enquire into its practical consequences during these past ten years as well as the related results achieved by the United Nations with respect to the two proposed covenants on Civil-Political Rights and Economic-Social Rights. And, finally, we might ask what meaning this experiment in international ideals has for the workaday life of Canada

Of the thirty articles, a large number cover the familiar ground of civil and political liberties so deeply a part of the Anglo-American political and legal tradition whether expressed in constitutional, administrative or criminal law. Here we find such matters as the right to life, liberty and security; the prohibition of slavery; the proscribing of torture and cruel punishments; equality before the law; equal access to the courts; prevention of arbitrary arrests or exile; proper hearings in public before tribunals; presumption of innocence; no punishment without a crime already stated to be the law; the right to privacy; the right to freedom of movement within a country as well as the right to leave and return to it; the right to asylum and to a nationality; the right to ownership of property and not to be deprived of it arbitrarily; the right to freedom of conscience and religious practices; freedom of speech, communication and peaceful assembly; the right to political participation in government and in the public service on a basis of equality.

In addition to these "liberties" and "freedoms" the Declaration reflected another concept of "rights" partly inspired by the theoretical idealism of the Communist states and partly by the constitutional experience of the Latin American members. For few Canadians or Americans, certainly until recently, had considered the vast range of welfare measures to which we have all become accustomed as "rights" in a constitutional sense.

Yet the Declaration has a large number of articles dealing with social and economic claims that have a rather unfamiliar ring to those accustomed only to English-speaking traditions of constitutional law and government. For these claims provide for the *right* to marry and found families with marriage based on consent; the *right* to social security; the *right* to work with free choice of employment; the *right* to equal pay for equal work and to just and favourable remuneration; the *right* to form and join trade unions; the *right* to rest and leisure through paid holidays; the *right* to a reasonable standard of living with ancillary social services; the *right* to an education; the *right* to share in the cultural life of the community; the claim of everyone to a decent international social order; and, finally, by way of almost an afterthought, there is a *duty* to the community so as to allow everyone the free and full development of personality which leads in turn to limitations on rights and freedoms only so as to secure the recognition of and respect for the rights and freedom of others.

There are probably very few illusions left on the part of those who shared in the drafting, debating and voting that led to the Declaration as to its direct effect on the behaviour of most governments. Yet it really could never be a dead-end even without the machinery of implementation that would have been required of a treaty rather

CONTINUED ON PAGE 61

Other side of the coin in the U.S. is denial of fundamental rights such as voting to many negro citizens. Fight on segregation is still bitter with no end in prospect.

Tabloid regulars John O'Leary, Max, and Joyce Davidson.

Will Television Kill Rawhide?

by Marcus Van Steen

With Ol' Rawhide, Max Ferguson demonstrated a genius for keen social satire. But when put on the top CBC TV interview show, Tabloid, his ability was lost.

THERE IS NO ONE QUITE LIKE this young man from London, Ontario, who is known across Canada as sharp-tongued Ol' Rawhide, and the powers that be in the CBC don't seem to know quite what to do with him.

Max Ferguson, at 34, has become one of the top entertainers in Canada because of his ability to present an intensely personal viewpoint over the airwaves. This talent has nothing whatever to do with television interviewing, but it has landed him with an assignment on CBLT's prime interview program, *Tabloid,* and just how long Rawhide will survive Max Ferguson's exposure on television is difficult to guess. The feeling of many Rawhide fans were neatly expressed by Sir Robert Watson-Watt when, after seeing the first few of Max's *Tabloid* appearances, he said: "A first-class radio satirist miscast on television."

Actually this is far from being Ferguson's first experience with television. From Christmas 1954 until June 1958 he emceed a Halifax weather-and-interview show called *Gazette*. But in spite of this apprenticeship, the TV production people in Toronto are talking as though Max were a television novice.

"As he finds his feet, he will make an increasingly important contribution to television," says Ted Pope, this year's producer of *Tabloid*.

Perhaps there is an excuse for Toronto's disregard of Ferguson's Halifax experience. From the very beginning it has been next to impossible for any ideas, talent, or fresh ability to penetrate the tight little hierarchy which dominates TV in Halifax. As a result, Halifax has contributed absolutely nothing to the development

of Canadian television which could stand alongside the achievements of, say, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

It was to get away from this stifling atmosphere that Ferguson returned to Toronto this year, even though he had been accepted into the charmed inner circle of Halifax TV. He was granted this special favour mainly because Ol' Rawhide had been born in Halifax even though Max himself could not claim that distinction. Also, Max had married a Nova Scotian girl, a charmingly lovely little redhead from the apple-rich Annapolis Valley, born Norma Fraser but usually called Ginger.

Ferguson arrived in Canada at the age of three, along with his Irish parents, and grew up in London, Ontario. Shortly after graduating from the University of Western Ontario in 1946 he joined the CBC and was sent to CBH in Halifax to train as an announcer. Instead he developed Ol' Rawhide as a gag character with which to poke fun at a hill-billy program called *After Breakfast Breakdown.* To his surprise everyone liked his performance, he was forced to keep it up, and this was the full extent of thought and planning that went into the creation of what has become the most famous character in Canadian radio.

From the very beginning neither Max nor the CBC had any clear idea of what they were creating or how to handle it. The corporation persisted in regarding Max as just another announcer and expected him to do his Rawhide Show as part of his normal duties. This didn't bother Max at first, who looked on his show as a bit of a lark, but when the CBC moved him and his Rawhide Show to Toronto in 1949 he found he had a very full day of straight announcing on his hands and had little or no time in which to prepare his show.

It was at that time that the story started going around that the CBC wanted to take Rawhide off the air but was forced to retain it by popular demand. The show, so this legend went, was being pushed around because Max dared to lay disrespectful hands on some long-established CBC programs, and because he poked fun at personalities such as Kate Aitken, Elwood Glover, James Bannerman, Jack Arthur and

At job he likes best, Max works in radio studio on his own Rawhide show. He regards Rawhide as other half of himself.

John Fisher. The fact is that it was Max who was tiring of spending night after night thinking up new ideas for his show, and the CBC, so far from trying to gag Ol' Rawhide, was constantly pleading with Max to keep the show going.

The problem was solved in 1954 by Harry Boyle, the originator of CBC *Wednesday Night,* who negotiated a contract by which Max could resign from the CBC staff and provide five Rawhide Shows a week; at fifty dollars a show. With this contract in his pocket, Max and Ginger with their three children returned to Halifax to live, not only because they had met and married there, but also in order to get as far away as possible from the atmosphere of show business.

"As far as I was concerned," he says, "I wanted nothing more to do with people who call themselves troupers and who go out of their way to prove there's no people like show people. I was fed up to the teeth with phoney exhibitionism and slick commercialism."

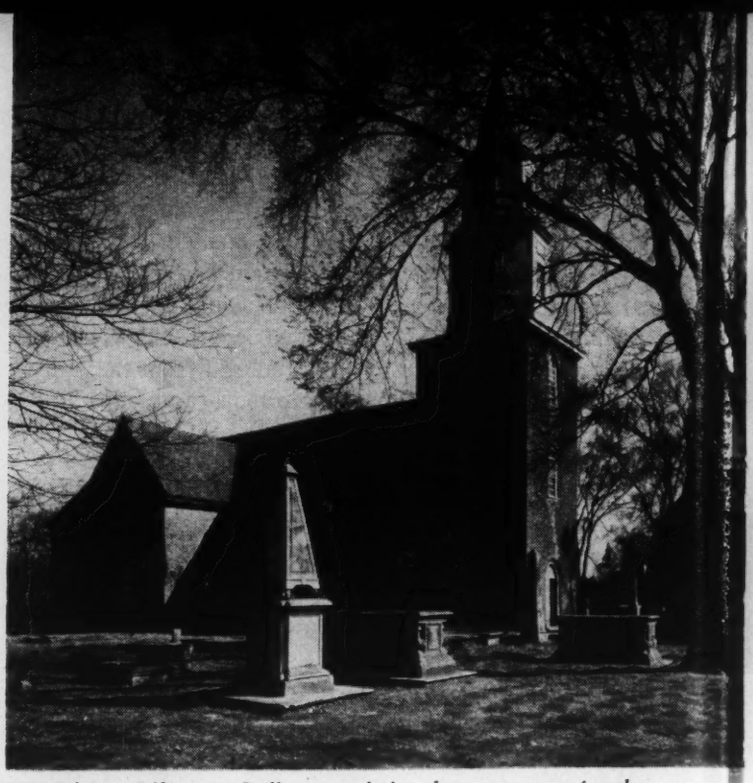
This attitude may seem paradoxical in a man who has made such a good living out of show-business, but actually Ferguson is not conscious of exploiting a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 63

Some of Max's happiest years were spent in Nova Scotia. His wife, Ginger, is a native of Annapolis Valley area.

Max, wife and a Tenderhide. The seven Fergusons occupy a house in Metro Toronto's east-end Guildwood Village.

Colonial capitol building dates to 1699, housed America's first representative legislative assembly.



Virginia's Liberty Bell sounded the news of the Declaration of Independence from Bruton Parish Church.

Raleigh Tavern was the scene of many business transactions between planters and merchants.

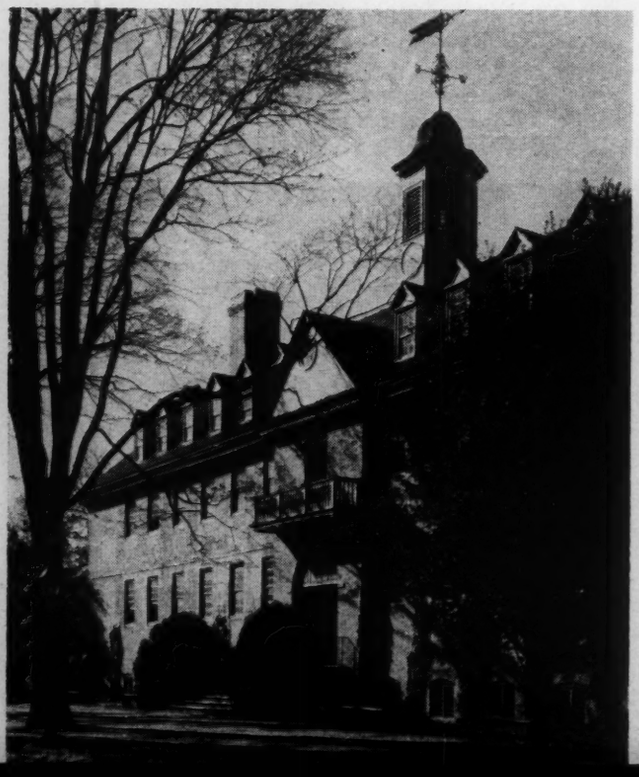
In Colonial

by George B.

WITH EVER-INCREASING FREQUENCY, Canadian visitors to the 18-century capital of the Virginia Colony are spotting automobile licenses from their own or neighboring provinces. Williamsburg, restored to its appearance of 200 years ago through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has become a favorite American gathering place for Canadians.

Many of them return again and again for the unique experience of stepping backward through time to the

Erected in 1698 from plans by Sir Christopher Wren, William and Mary College is oldest academic building in USA.



The kitchen of Raleigh Tavern as it might have appeared 200 years ago. Washington and Jefferson dined here.

Using 18th century tools and methods, silversmiths hand-fashion delicate table pieces in original shop.

Hungry visitors enjoy light refreshments in this authentically refurnished old ale-house.

Williamsburg

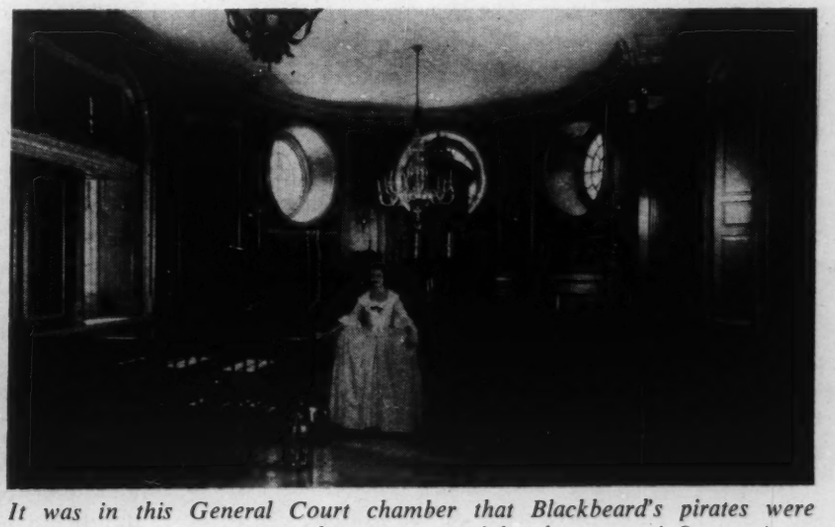
Eager

colorful and exciting era when Williamsburg flourished as the capital city of a vast colony which stretched to the Canadian border and included the present states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the 130-acre historic area, some 82 surviving 18th-century structures have been carefully restored and more than 413 public buildings, taverns, homes and shops

CONTINUED ON PAGE 63

Beautiful wrought iron gates frame the formal gardens and ballroom wing of the Governor's Palace.

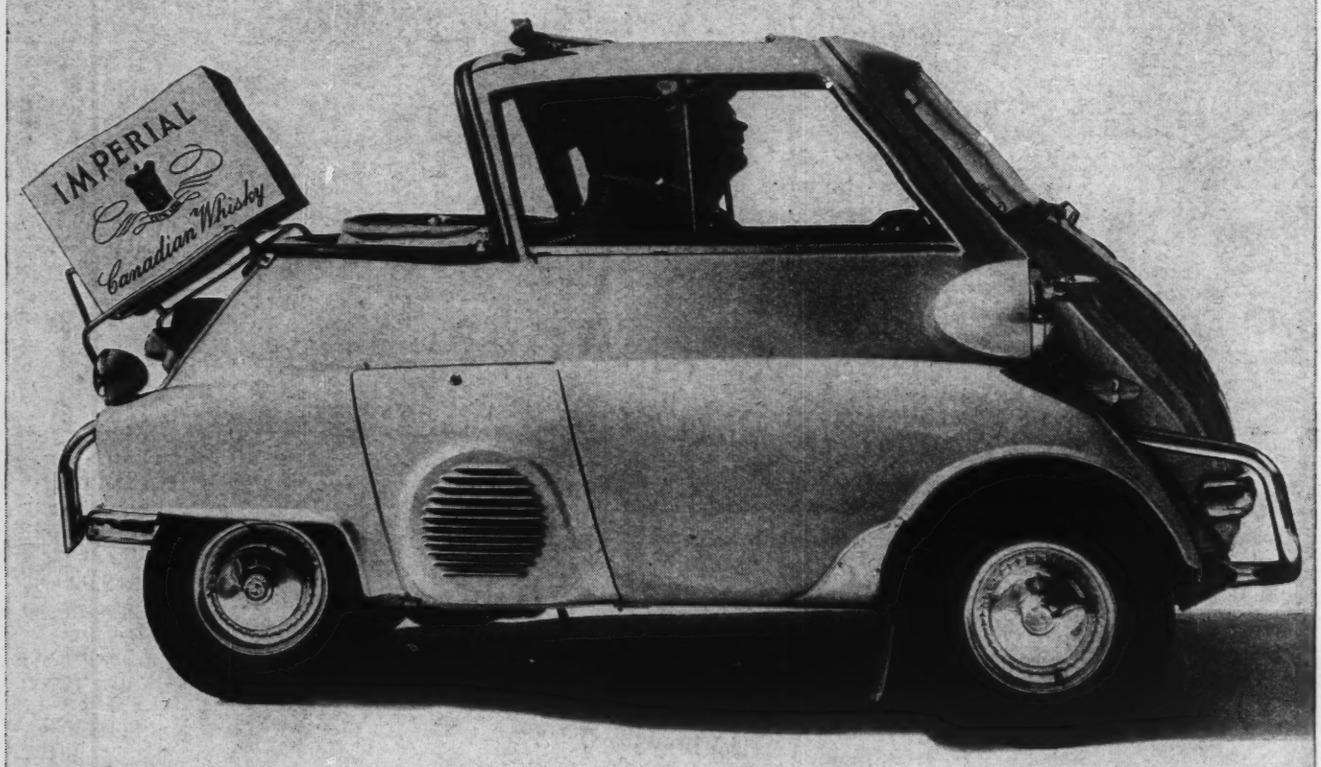


It was in this General Court chamber that Blackbeard's pirates were sentenced. The Governor's throne is topped by the arms of Queen Anne.

The Public Gaol in Williamsburg was described by one chronicler as a "strong sweet prison". Pillory and stocks are popular with visitors.

Knowledgeable people buy **IMPERIAL**

–and they buy it every time



IN THE DISTINCTIVE DECANTER

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED

DISTILLERS OF FINE WHISKIES FOR OVER 100 YEARS

Washington Letter

Mr. West and Mr. Hoffa

I READ WITH INTEREST the article regarding the operations of the Committee for which I serve as Counsel, appearing in your magazine of October 25, 1958. I was shocked that an article so lacking in substance and truth should appear in a magazine which enjoys such a high reputation.

I was particularly struck with Mr. West's contention that in dealing with Mr. James Hoffa, the International President of the Teamsters, we were dealing with an "honest" man; that Hoffa's dislike of Senator McClellan was an "honest man's dislike of dishonesty." He went on to state that he was using "honest" in the Elizabethan sense.

Mr. West, also, in the course of the article, dealt quite fully with a general criticism of the procedure followed by the Committee in its hearings.

Mr. West may not like United States Senate committees, Senator McClellan or me. In this he has every right. He has every right to criticize — indeed, as a newspaperman, an obligation to examine his subjects critically. But writing for a magazine is not equivalent to a license to misstate facts, twist and distort.

He spoke about me and what he called my two main methods of procedure — the first being that of reading back to witnesses in public session the statements they had made previously to the Committee in private executive sessions in a slightly altered form. At best this can be attributed to Mr. West's complete ignorance of the Committee's procedure; at worst it is a deliberate distortion of the truth, because what Mr. West described simply never happened.

Mr. West then stated that for adverse witnesses, I follow a procedure of reading great masses of hearsay, slander and malicious information. He states that there is no way a witness could support his denials with cooperative witnesses or make an extended statement of his own case.

In the first place, despite what Mr. West claims, a witness can make a statement to the Committee of his own case. Furthermore, a witness can support his denials by offering corroborative evidence and even have other witnesses called. The subject of a hearing can even send questions to the Chairman to have propounded to a witness he feels is testifying adversely to his interest.

During the course of these hearings, we have had anywhere from 20 to 50 newspaper reporters covering the proceedings (of which, unfortunately, Mr. West has not been one). If what Mr. West claims is in fact the procedure that I have followed, why, would you please tell me, has it not been pointed out in news columns or the editorial pages of such highly respected newspapers as the *New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Sun-Times, Minneapolis Star* and *Tribune, Seattle Times* and *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* which have had representatives continuously at our hearings.

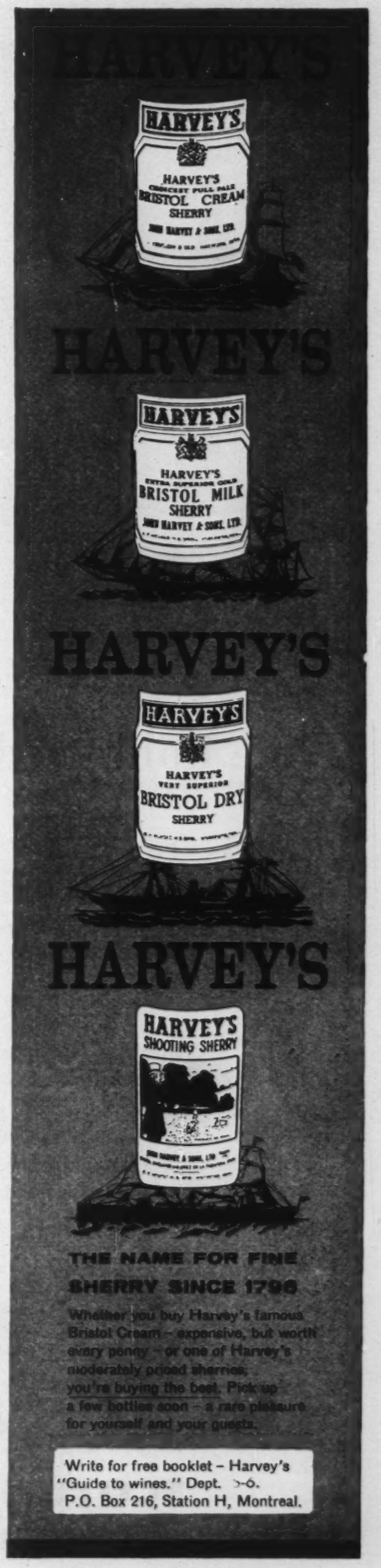
Newspapers in the United States have not been noticeably reluctant to criticize Congressional committees. The record is replete with examples of scathing attacks on the methods of various committees. Does it not, therefore, seem unusual that if what Mr. West says is true, it has been missed by all of these other men whose jobs have been, in some case, to cover our hearings continuously? The reason is that again Mr. West is in complete error —to put it in its most charitable context.

As for Mr. Hoffa being an honest man and protecting the interests of his union, I would like to point out a few facts that Mr. West failed to mention.

Mr. Hoffa took $500,000 of union funds from a Detroit bank and transferred them to a Florida bank where no interest was paid in order to induce the Florida bank to loan money on a land scheme in which he had a secret personal financial interest. Meanwhile, the promoter of the land scheme was on the payroll of the Teamsters and received $90,000 in his salary and expenses.

Mr. Hoffa was set up in a trucking company in his wife's maiden name after he settled a strike for a large trucking concern, the Commercial Carriers Company of Michigan. This resulted, in a six-year period, of earnings for his partner and himself of over a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Hoffa brought the friends and associates of his close friend, Johnny Dioguardi, thrice convicted extortionist and presently under indictment for having the acid thrown in Victor Riesel's eyes, into the Teamster movement in New York City. They made sweetheart contracts with employers to the detriment of tens of thou-



Time honoured–from Scotland

Its refreshing taste makes 'Black & White' such a popular Scotch in Canada. You too will enjoy the pleasure—the smooth comfort of 'Black & White.'

The Secret is in the Blending

The finest of individual Scotch Whiskies are chosen for 'Black & White'. These are blended with care and skill to give 'Black & White' its distinctive character and unvarying flavour. Please your guests and yourself with this superb Scotch. Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland. Available in several sizes.

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen

Scotch Whisky Distillers James Buchanan & Co. Ltd.

'BLACK & WHITE'

SCOTCH WHISKY

"BUCHANAN'S"

B-128M

sands of Puerto Rican and Negro workers.

Mr. Hoffa loaned $40,000 of Teamster money to a friend of his who could not get a loan from a bank because he had been arrested 22 times; he arranged and approved the payment of over one million dollars in excessive brokerage fees to a young Chicago man with no previous experience in the insurance business, whose father was a Hoffa friend and associate of top Chicago gangsters; he used thousands of dollars of union funds to hide his brother from the police when he was wanted for armed robbery; and several thousands of dollars of union funds to find his brother's runaway wife; he placed in positions of authority over the heads of regular Teamsters, individuals who had no experience in labor unions and who had just been released from the penitentiary; he has been in more personal business deals with employers which involve conflicts of interest than Dave Beck.

This is not just the Committee's point of view which Mr. West attempts to describe as being anti-union. How can the fact that the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO be explained? Mr. George Meany and Mr. Dave Dubinsky have said at least as critical things of Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters as the Committee has said. Even in the past few weeks, Mr. Walter Reuther has described Mr. Hoffa as a union official who was continuously looking for the pay-off. Is the AFL-CIO then anti-union because they are against Hoffa?

Mr. West states that the gangsters and hoodlums are needed in the Teamsters Union in order to combat the anti-union employers. The fact is that where such hoodlums and gangsters operate (and the hearing records of the Committee are filled with this kind of testimony) they act in *concert* with the anti-union employers and to the detriment of the union members. There is not one word of testimony in the record that Hoffa's goons have been used anywhere or anytime to better the lot of Teamster Union members. In addition, where it has been proven in court that these men have sold out their union membership and received payoffs from employers for not enforcing the contracts, in not one single instance has Mr. Hoffa moved against them. To the contrary, he has invariably used union funds to defend them and, in a number of instances, has continued their salaries after they were in the penitentiary. These men have been rewarded not punished.

I would like to say in closing that I know that the people of Canada look upon the activities of Congressional committees with some question. From their own personal experience with some situations that have existed here, this is easy to understand. Mr. West obviously sought to take advantage of the situation in his article on the activities of our Committee and his strange defense of Mr. Hoffa. If

Mr. West was working for us and made a report on a situation similar to the one that I read in your magazine, as we are interested in facts, I would fire him because of incompetency.

Mr. Hoffa heads the Teamsters in Canada as well as the United States. The implications of his activities that we have exposed have equal ramifications for both of our countries. What he has been doing in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway — what this will mean for the future of Canada and the United States — why so many of the American criminal element are now using Montreal as a base of operation — are matters I think with which we should all be concerned. I recommend to you a study of these problems rather than an inaccurate defence of Mr. James Hoffa.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
Chief Counsel

Select Committee on Improper Relations in the Labor or Management Field

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, DC

On the Other Side . . .

Anthony West's recent article was a pleasant surprise.

In these days when it is popular for all mediums of communication to point only to those occurrences which are calculated to bring reproach upon the free Labor Movement in Canada and the United States, it is refreshing to find a writer with the courage to set the record straight for a bemused public.

I note in your most recent issue that a few readers saw only a reflection on the integrity of the United States in Mr. West's remarks, but no one challenged their truth . . .

In my opinion, any honest American, with no axe of bigotry or intolerance to grind will agree with Mr. West. This was demonstrated effectively in the recent elections. Misnamed anti-labor legislative proposals were soundly defeated in the industrial areas, along with those candidates who supported such hypocrisy . . .

Let's hear more from Mr. West.

LONDON W. READER

On reading Anthony West's "New York Letter" which came out before the U.S. elections, I concluded that at last we have a writer who doesn't deal out platitudes and clichés which have long since lost their meaning. So I gave my copy of SATURDAY NIGHT to a visiting American—telling him about this article. In this I was motivated with a desire to help build better U.S.-Canadian relations.

Now my gorge rises at the tone of no less than three answering letters which are sharply critical of this same article. One extenuating circumstance might be that the letters were written before the results

What do men really think of women drivers?

TRIUMPH PENNANT

They think they're adorable — when they're at the wheel of a Pennant. This easy-to-drive, easy-to-park little car gives a woman confidence. Its fashionable styling and elegant fittings pamper her taste for luxury. Men will admire its remarkable driving economy and performance, its trouble-free motoring qualities too. Priced at only $1799.00* fully equipped with a host of quality, big car features, the Pennant offers unbelievable value. Discover the delight of driving a Pennant yourself — today.

*Toronto and Montreal Delivered Prices

For the name of your nearest Pennant dealer, write to:
Standard Motor Company (Canada) Ltd.
496 Evans Avenue, Toronto. 6525 Decarie Blvd. Montreal. 1181 Seymour Street Vancouver.

TRIUMPH AND VANGUARD CARS ARE PRODUCTS OF THE STANDARD MOTOR COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED

REG D. TRADE MARK

PARTS AND SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST

GENUINE STANPART PARTS

As France is to Champagne...

JAMAICA is to RUM*

If you want to pick the right drink, first of all pick the *right country*. In Jamaica, they've known all there is to know about the making of fine rums for hundreds of years. Connoisseurs of rum, all have their favourite brands, but most of them come from Jamaica.

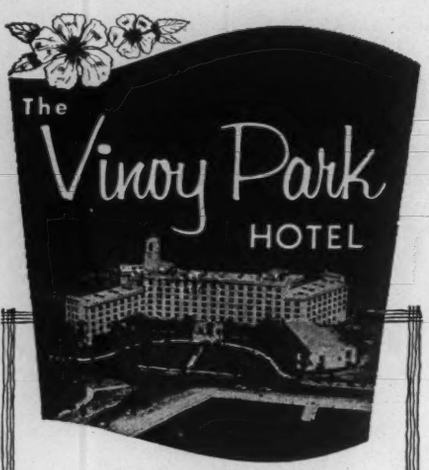
Look for the word Jamaica on the bottle to be sure of a *superior* rum for your cocktails, collins' and swizzles. Jamaica rum is "BORN TO BLEND".

many types from

• VERY DARK to VERY LIGHT •

*ALL IMPORTED

THE SUGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N (OF JAMAICA) LTD.
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, B.W.I.



33 Consecutive Seasons AND STILL THE FINEST!

Spend this winter at the Vinoy Park—one of the few hotels in Florida to maintain the connoisseur's standard of fine food and accommodations. Superb climate and the attractions of a lovely resort city. Our own golf, beach club, swimming pool, shuffleboard. Open Dec. 20. For brochure write

Sterling B. Bottome
Managing Director
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Toronto Office: EMpire 3-2619

BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN WINE MERCHANTS

PERFECTION *is yours for the asking*

Ask for
SANDEMAN
Port & Sherry

PORTS FROM PORTUGAL
SHERRIES FROM SPAIN

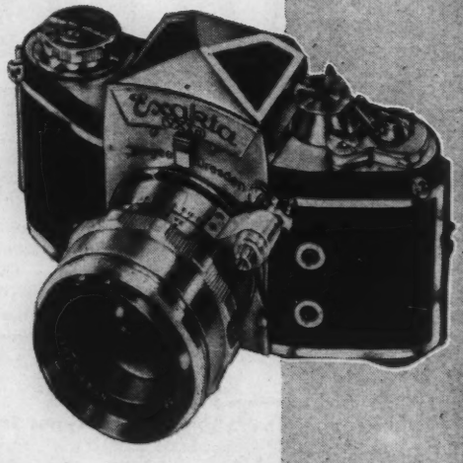
GEO. G. SANDEMAN, SONS & CO. LTD.
London • Oporto • Jerez

Among the finest of the world's fine cameras

EXAKTA VX IIa

35 mm. single lens reflex camera

The EXAKTA is everything you'll ever want, giving more scope and versatility than any other camera. With 29 shutter speeds, a first class selection of lenses, six interchangeable viewing systems and a good range of accessories, the Exakta is the ultimate instrument for fine photography. Priced from $279.50. Exa models from $79.50.



At better camera shops everywhere.

Exakta VX IIa with penta prism eye level viewfinder, split image rangefinder glass Biotar f/2 58 mm. automatic lens $419.

If you already own an Exakta—write for your FREE copy of "Exakta News" to

IMPORTHOUSE OF CANADA, Oshawa, Ontario

of the election were announced; but in a situation where the overwhelming majority of the American people want a change in foreign and domestic policy such trifling ideas as were expressed in these letters can only give us, Canada, a black eye. This is an exact reversal of the criticism often made by Canadians of the smug indifference of too many Americans to what transpires here in Canada.

May we have more objective reportage by Anthony West.

TORONTO J. E. MACKAY

I should like to express support for New York correspondent, Anthony West, in view of the criticism reflected in the letters to the Editor. I might add that I am a Canadian who resides permanently in the U.S.A. and am a regular reader of SATURDAY NIGHT.

While I don't agree with everything West says or the way he says it, nevertheless, I do think that basically he is a good correspondent. He may be unkind or too critical (even unfriendly) but I can't believe he is hateful. I do feel he tries to get at the truth and is often very perspicacious.

Should West's remarks have been left unsaid? I think not. One of the things we must resist most is the tendency to conform for the sake of peace or any other similar reasons. During the earlier period of Mr. Eisenhower's office, it was considered unseemly by many to criticize him. Fortunately, these views are not so current lately. Canadians must realize that American Presidents are controversial and not universally beloved in their own country—Roosevelt was a good example. Many people in the U.S.A. feel that Ike has been a flop. Is it wrong for a Canadian to criticize an American President? It is precisely because of the friendly relations between the two countries that Canada is in an excellent position to make a point that otherwise would be dismissed as of no consequence.

Would Canadians be annoyed if an American correspondent said "nasty" things about the Prime Minister? Probably. But just remember that Mr. West's remarks will be almost completely ignored in the U.S.A. because Americans pay scant attention to Canada. In any case, Americans are apt to leave the sentimental expressions of Canadian-American relations to the after dinner speakers. In the "acid test" of lead-zinc quotas, oil embargoes, dumping of wheat abroad, corridors through the Alaskan panhandle and joint hydro-electric power development Americans are likely to make decisions on a basis of pure self-interest. And why shouldn't they? If the conditions were reversed, Canadians would do the same.

NORTHFIELD, VT. PHILIP W. WILLIS.

Jean Gabin and Nicole Courcil: Childbirth and hard breathing.

The Lively Arts

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Arresting Non-conformity

IT IS PROBABLY GOING too far to say that such pictures as *The Case of Dr. Laurent* and *The Old Man and the Sea* indicate a trend. Taken together however they do represent a triumph, if only an isolated one, over those two ancient guardians of popular entertainment, the censor and the mass audience.

In recent years the guardianship has been extended to cover television, and since even the most vigilant guardian can't have eyes in the back of his head certain heresies were bound to creep into the wider screen. They are noticeably present in both *The Case of Dr. Laurent* and *The Old Man and the Sea* even though the two films have nothing in common except an arresting non-conformity.

There is, to begin with, a film which concerns itself with problems of pregnancy and childbirth. This is a fairly sensational approach, even today. Oldsters can remember the time when these topics were resolutely excluded from the screen. Babies appeared, but they turned up almost as miraculously as though they had been discovered under cabbages. Childbirth was seldom mentioned on the screen, and painful childbirth was practically outlawed. When it finally did reach the screen it was through the documentary film. This made it seem relatively safe, since the clinical aspect provided at least an illusion of asepsis and documentaries are traditionally unpopular.

The Case of Dr. Laurent, scorning to take refuge in documentary form, comes right out with a full-length drama which illustrates, if it doesn't exactly illuminate, the subject of painless parturition. The film attacks the subject of childbirth, both painful and painless, with candor, energy, and at least as much tact as is essential in dealing with a subject portentous enough to make tact largely irrelevant. It was obviously made by a dedicated group determined to attract as wide a public as possible in a form both dramatic and enlightening.

On the whole they might perhaps have been wiser to make a clear decision between documentation and drama, since the final results aren't exactly satisfactory on either score. Painless childbirth, one gathers from this film, is largely a matter of a relaxed and fearless approach plus special breathing exercises. (This is probably the hardest-breathing film since the invention of sound.) So much for documentation.

The plot follows a line that has become more or less ritualistic since Paul Muni played Pasteur. Dr. Laurent (Jean Gabin) arrives at a small village in the Alps to take over a local practice. A dedicated man, he loses no time in setting up a series of free public talks on painless childbirth. This naturally alarms the medicos in the district and when he begins to follows up his precepts with ob-

FOR THE MAN WHO HAS NOT "GOT EVERYTHING"— BUT WILL HAVE—WHEN HE OWNS THE ONE AND ONLY...

BEATTIE jet® LIGHTER

Once seen, you will never settle for anything else, because there is nothing like a BEATTIE JET LIGHTER!

The patented Beattie Jet Lighter is designed for enjoying your pipe as it should be enjoyed... for smoking tobacco — not matches.

Held upright, the Beattie functions with the conventional upright flame for cigars and cigarettes. For pipes, just tilt the Beattie slightly—and instantly a 2½" jet-flame forms that aims straight into your pipe bowl. And your pipe stays lit!

Large fuel-capacity... complete fuel-combustion... No fuel-taste or odor. On-'n-Off cover assures fastest re-fueling ever!

The Beattie Jet Lighter is also the handiest little gadget when hunting, fishing, camping for lighting fireplaces and campfires. Very useful too, as a little torch for that small soldering job. Perfect for blackening gunsights and thawing out frozen carlocks. Hundreds of thousands in use!

FULLY GUARANTEED!

AVAILABLE AT YOUR NEAREST UNITED CIGAR STORE

or

Tobacco, Jewelry, Drug and Dept. Store

If unavailable, please write to:

Three popular-priced models:

NO. 1 (illustrated above) in highly polished nickel — retails at $7.95

NOS. 4A and 4B — in satin chrome or bright chrome. retail at $9.50

NO. 5 — in chrome engine-turned retails at $10.95

Other beautiful models up to $49.00.

BEATTIE JET PRODUCTS, INC.
Dept. SN — 19 EAST 48th STREET,
NEW YORK 17, N. Y., U.S.A.

CHRISTMAS DAY
NEW YEAR'S DAY
The most heavenly drink on earth
PIMM'S No. 1 CUP
RECIPE
To 2 ounces of Pimm's add a slice of lemon and (if obtainable) a thin slice of cucumber rind. Fill the glass with charged lemon soda or ginger ale. Always serve well iced.
PIMM'S NO. 1 CUP (GIN BASE)
NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

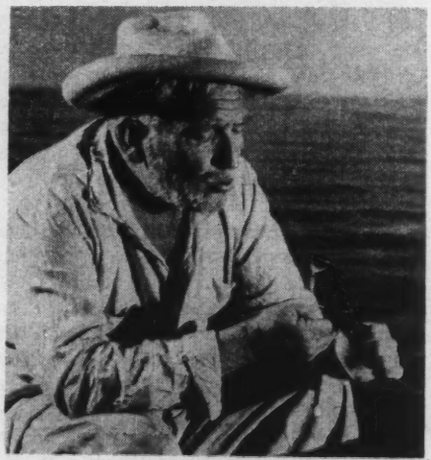
stetrical practice they mass for action.

Fortunately he has among his patients a young unmarried mother-to-be (Nicole Courcil) who is determined to vindicate his reputation and to put his theories to the test. By sensational timing she turns up at the medical society which is about to unfrock Deviationist Laurent and has her baby on the spot—without pain, labor equipment, anaesthetics or even antiseptics. It makes a remarkably effective denouement, as well as one of the most unorthodox "hospital" sequences ever presented for popular entertainment.

The Old Man and the Sea wears its non-conformity with a difference. It is a picture that could be undertaken only out of enthusiasm and hope and probably shouldn't have been undertaken at all, since Hemingway loaded the story with far more significance than even the widest screen could accommodate. While the screen version lacks the metaphysical overtones which critics have read into it and Hemingway may even have written into it, it still retains the quality of myth, of adventure and experience beyond the human scale.

Rather oddly, it is least satisfactory in production and technique, departments in which Hollywood is accustomed to excel. The camera lens isn't necessarily quicker than the eye and the endless cross-cutting indulged in here isn't likely to fool many people into believing that Spencer Tracy actually caught that great fish or even came within miles of it. The marlin itself, with its great glassy man-hole-sized eye, looks like the most unlikely sea-monster since Cecil B. De Mille launched his giant squid. In spite of these handicaps the picture does communicate a great deal that the author had to say about man's more than human tenacity and purpose in the face of destiny too large for him to handle.

Neither of these films is likely to survive as a screen masterpiece. Both manage to break through the rules that have made movie business what it sometimes seems to be—a giant industry that was dropped on its head when it was very young.

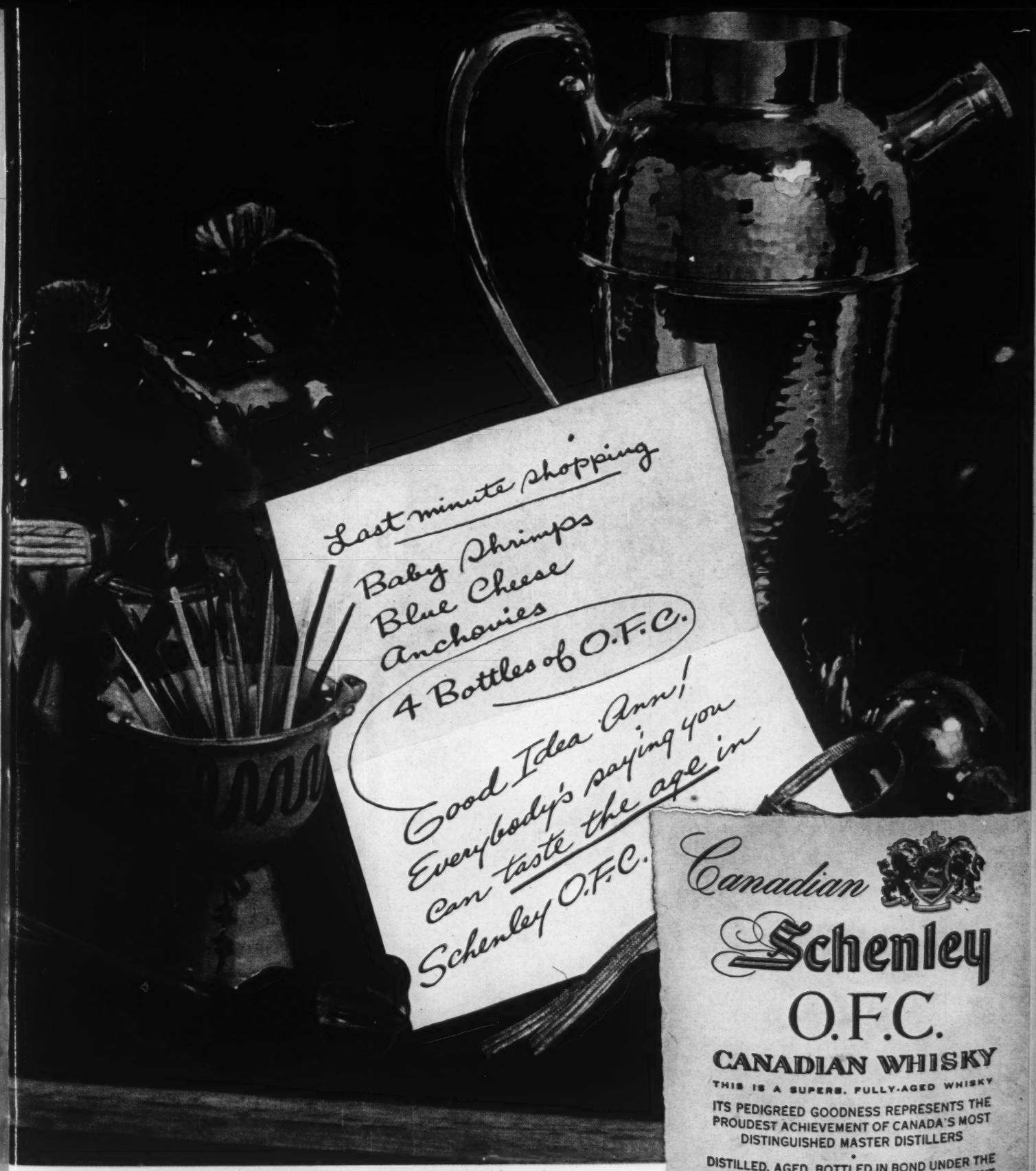


Spencer Tracy: Unlikely sea-monster.

Plan now for your winter vacation in La Province de Québec — where the snow is deep and white, the air dry and clear, the sun strong and bright. You will enjoy warm French-Canadian hospitality in comfortable modern inns and hotels.
To help plan your trip write today for a free copy of "SKI IN LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC". Address: Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
LA PROVINCE DE Québec

EXTRA SPECIAL
GOLD LABEL
Bulloch Lade
SCOTCH WHISKY
Bottled in Scotland

delight your guests →
with the secret of seasoning . . on your table and in your cooking
LEA & PERRINS
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
8P



FOR FREE SCHENLEY RECIPE BOOK, containing your old favourites plus new party ideas, write:
Canadian Schenley Ltd., 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Que.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Canadian Schenley LTD. *"Distillers of certified-age whiskies"*

The only certified 8-year-old Canadian Whisky on the market

O.F.C., AGED 8 YEARS • RESERVE, AGED 6 YEARS • GOLDEN WEDDING, AGED 5 YEARS

WHISKY AS THE WORLD KNOWS IT

Scotch, the traditional whisky, has a distinctive taste that needs no disguising with sweet mixers. Enjoy Scotch ——— whisky as the world knows it.

Records

by William Krehm

The Concert-Masters of New York play Kreisler (Caprice Viennois, Liebesfreud, Praeludium and Allegro, Tambourin Chinois and other favorites). Conducted by Emanuel Vardi. *Decca DL 9986.*

IN THE GOLD-PLATED twenties when the United States was dreaming the Great American Dream of two chickens in every dinner-pail and two cars in every garage, a small minority of youngsters were engaged in their own private version of it. The fabulous success of Mischa Elman and the other Saschas and Taschas from Leopold Auer's violin studios had given rise to a legend that invaded *belles lettres* in Fanny Hurst's *Humoresque*. Projected onto the screen, *Humoresque* seeded hope in the bosoms of thousands of immigrant mammas that their sons, too, would take up the fiddle and scrape their way both to riches and glory.

It was only in the thirties that Clifford Odet's *Golden Boy* — the depression pendant of Hurst's *Humoresque*—marked the death of this legend with the tale of a violinist who had to sell his soul and smash his knuckles as a prize fighter to attain the rewards that earlier generations of ghetto mothers believed within the reach of any fiddle and bow.

You shudder to think of the millions of boy-hours of caterwauling that resulted from the *Humoresque* legend; of the legions of youngsters torn from baseball diamonds and cuffed into practising for a career for which they had neither talent nor disposition. Of the gifted ones who did become professionals most were doomed to embitterment and harness-sores in orchestras. The best of these who didn't quite make the steep and slippery grade as soloists—a Parnassus carpeted with banana skins—ended up as concert-masters.

House of Lords

The excellence of House of Lords makes them the natural choice of men who appreciate fine cigars. House of Lords give you the true luxury of select Havana filler —the finest in the world.

CORONA DE LUXE • GOLD STRIPE • PETIT CORONAS • LILIES • QUEENS • PANETELAS

International favorite since 1775

Marie Brizard

The range *of French liqueurs*

Your Passport to Pleasure

Cocktail magic begins with Creme de Cacao or Blackberry Brizard

After-dinner delight demands Creme de Menthe or Apry

Cool refreshment calls for Anisette or Creme de Menthe

OFFICE GENERAL DES GRANDES MARQUES, LIMITED • MONTREAL

TIMELESS GRACE—
The graceful elegance of hand-cut
WATERFORD GLASS reflects a
brilliance that the passage of time
only serves to enhance
GLASS
WATERFORD GLASS LIMITED · WATERFORD · IRELAND

Canadian Representative: T. F. LEE, 564 NEW BIRKS BLDG., MONTREAL

Here the cream of the lot—the Concert-Masters of New York—are gathered to dream together once again the old dream. And what could be more appropriate than that they should do so by playing arrangements for string orchestra of the old Kreisler repertory that they cut their teeth on as lads?

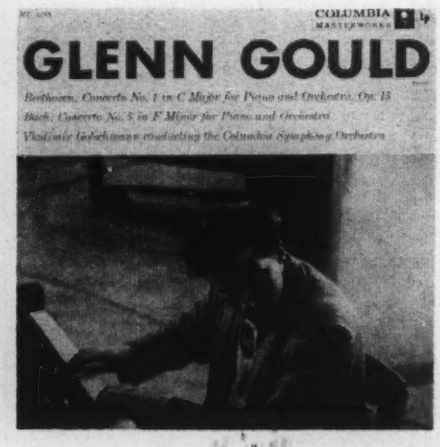
We will not go so far as to say that a group of fiddlers playing in unison necessarily helps the subtle whimsy of a work like *Schoen Rosmarin*. But there are other moments—the vibrant sonorities of the chords in the Tartini-Kreisler Variations—that will quicken the pulse of anyone who ever clutched a fiddle. Performance good—sound good.

Glenn Gould: Beethoven: Concerto No. 1 in C Major for piano and Orchestra. Bach: Concerto No. 5 in F Minor for piano and orchestra. Vladimir Golschmann conducting the Columbia Symphony Orchestra. *Columbia ML 5298.*

This record gives us Gould in top form. When he passes from Bach to Beethoven he transits from one century to another, and the very character of the instrument he is playing seems to change. This wonderful command of period and style deserts him only when he comes to the cadenzas he composed for the Beethoven: here the spirit and style of Beethoven is completely lost in alien contrapuntal thickets.

But Gould, whose intelligence is on a par with his musical gift, is not unaware of this and in his jacket notes cites "the many 19th century writers (including Brahms) who undertook to produce cadenzas for various older works without foregoing their customary vocabulary". And then he adds in mischievous self-defence: "At any event I have not yet requested the orchestra to file to the balcony while for three glorious minutes the piano is hung decorously from the chandelier."

Gould, whose swarm of ideas used to clutter up his prose, is developing a delightful yeastiness of style. But we still have our doubts about those cadenzas. Performance excellent; sound good.


COLUMBIA
MASTERWORKS
GLENN GOULD
Beethoven: Concerto No. 1 in C Major for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 15
Bach: Concerto No. 5 in F Minor for Piano and Orchestra
Vladimir Golschmann conducting the Columbia Symphony Orchestra

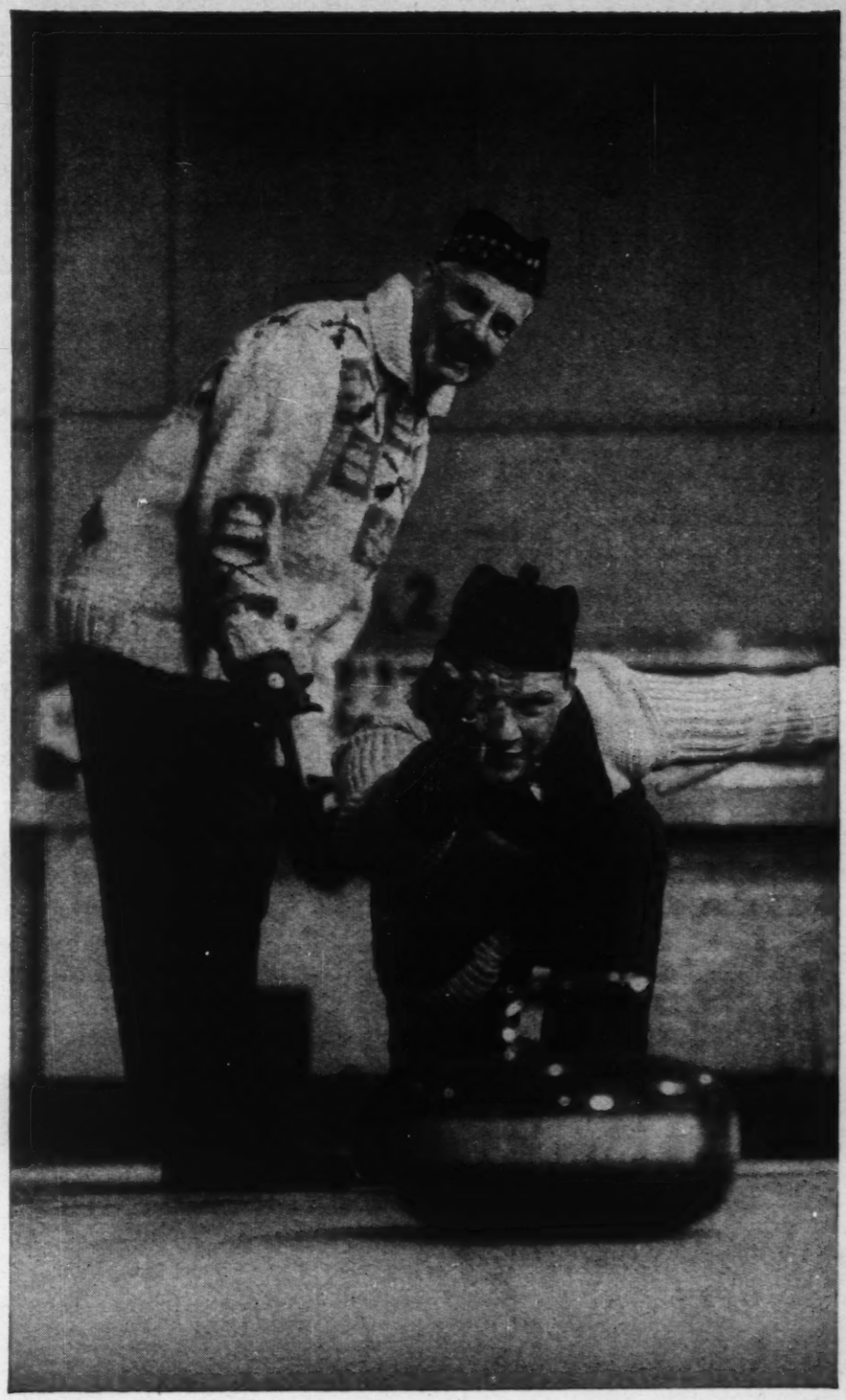
Hovhaness. Mysterious Mountain, op 132. **Stravinsky:** Divertimento from *The Fairy's Kiss.* Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner. *RCA Victor LM-2251.*

Alan Hovhaness is an American composer of Scottish Armenian ancestors who has distilled a very personal idiom from Armenian folk and church music and the great polyphonists of Europe's Middle Ages. The thumb-marks of his style appear in *Mysterious Mountain*—his keening use of brass, phantom-like background rustlings, the assymetry of his rhythms, the chanting quality of much of his instrumental writings—but they are better assimilated to his musical ends and appear less as gimmicks than they do in other works of his. Hovhaness is one of the most enjoyably off-beat composers of our day: his music does not take the listener by assault but creeps up in him gently and irresistibly.

The Stravinsky work was intended as a tribute to Tchaikovsky and is based on Tchaikovsky themes. In it the muse of the older master has descended upon Stravinsky, softened his angularities and honeyed his tartness. Many who have not learned to take their Stravinsky straight will revel in this brilliant dilution. Performance excellent; sound good.

Victoria: Requiem Mass. Choir of the Abbey of Mount Angel under Dom David Nicholson O.S.B. and the Portland Symphonic Choir under C. Robert Zimmerman. *RCA Victor LM-2254.*

Tomas Luis de Victoria, contemporary of Shakespeare and Palestrina, is one of the giants of music who are more honored in the history books than in performance. One reason for this is that performance is complicated by his use of passages in plainsong to alternate with his rich polyphonic writing. On this record two choirs are employed—each specialising in one style. The austerity of the plainsong sets off the polyphony to which embers of Spanish passion lend an unmistakable glow. The vaulted sonorities are superbly captured on this disc. Performance excellent.



Right on the broom, Jim..
you've earned yourself
the curler's Scotch
—a Johnnie Walker!

Born 1820 — still going strong

"WHEN A KETTLE IS MORE THAN A KETTLE

...we tell about it in Canadian Magazines"

says R. M. Jennings of
Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd.

When Canadian General Electric has a new "kettle that's more than a kettle" — or a new "Family Size" Automatic Frypan, they pass the word around *FAST* to the home-makers of the nation . . . via advertising in the Canadian magazines.

Says Mr. R. M. Jennings, General Manager of the Small Appliance Department, Canadian General Electric Company Limited:

"We find that Canadian magazines take our message to the home-makers of the nation, showing appliances in settings of prestige which give status to the product."

"Our new Vapour Control Kettle, our new Family Size Fry Pan, and many more G. E. Small Appliances are all advertised in Canadian magazines."

"We feel that part of our success with these new appliances should be credited to reaching the home-makers who can buy — *through Canadian magazines.*"

R. M. Jennings

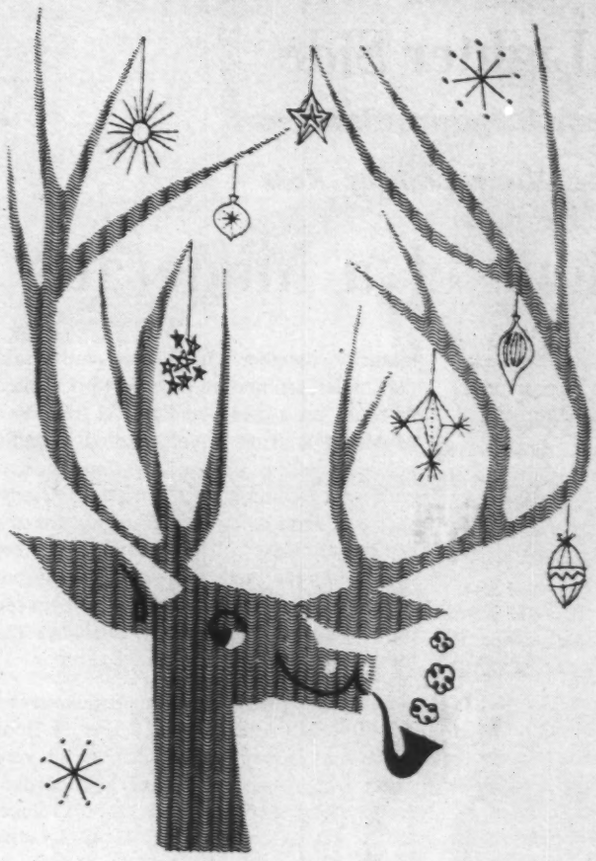
Canadian magazine advertising sells in many ways; as a regular visitor to the home, with something new and vital to say each time it comes; as a companion for those quiet, receptive moments . . . when most decisions to buy are made; as a valued yet unobtrusive friend, to be picked up at will . . . read and enjoyed at leisure.

Canadian magazines reach the most able-to-buy prospects. Get the facts about Canadian magazines before you plan your advertising budget. Consult your magazine representatives or write to us.

This advertisement sponsored by:

Canadian Homes & Gardens
Chatelaine
Health
La Revue Populaire
Le Samedi
Liberty
Maclean's Magazine
Saturday Night
Western Homes & Living

THE MAGAZINE ADVERTISING BUREAU OF CANADA
21 DUNDAS SQUARE • TORONTO, CANADA



Saturday Night

a Christmas Gift of distinction for your discriminating friends

Your friends will appreciate the quiet compliment you pay their reading habits when you give gifts of Saturday Night. Once every two weeks from this Christmas till next, they will be reminded of your thoughtful good taste in choosing Canada's unique magazine of business and contemporary affairs.

ONE GIFT — $4.00 * TWO GIFTS — $6.50 * THREE GIFTS — $8.00 * FOUR GIFTS — $10.00
Each additional 1 year gift $2.50

These rates apply to Canada only. For gifts to Great Britain, U.S.A. and Commonwealth Countries add $1.00 for each gift; for all other countries add $2.00.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond Street West, Toronto

Please send Saturday Night for one year to each of the persons whose names are listed below.

- ☐ My Remittance for $..... is enclosed
- ☐ Bill me on January 19th, 1959
- ☐ Send Gift Cards to me for mailing
- ☐ Send Gift Cards direct signed in my name

My Name is .....

My Address .....

City ..... *Prov.* .....

☐ *Please enter my own subscription*

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	PROV.

LOOK WHAT'S HAPPENING TO SPINNING COTS

In the world-wide textile business, spinning cots are vital pieces of equipment. Literally millions of them are in daily use to spin both natural and synthetic yarns. Mounted in pairs, these cylindrical rollers supply the pulling power to draw loosely knit ribbons of fibre into a thin, strong thread.

Until recently, cork and leather were used almost exclusively in the manufacture of these cots. Today a significant number are being made from synthetic rubber. Resultantly, costs have been sharply lowered and useful life materially lengthened. *Polysar Krynac, the rubber used for these improved spinning cots, is one of twenty-four types of synthetic rubber developed and produced by Polymer Corporation.

The textile industry is one of many to which Polysar synthetic rubbers are bringing new values and new economies.

POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED
POLYSAR
SARNIA CANADA
*Registered Trade Mark
Synthetic Rubbers
Developed and Produced by
POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED
SARNIA • CANADA

Lighter Side

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Confessions of a Moderate

AT THE AGE OF SEVEN, I signed the pledge. I was ten however before it became necessary to decline a drink in public.

In my generation we all signed the pledge as soon as we were able to scrawl our childish signature on the dotted line. It seemed a good idea at the time. If we failed to sign we were exposed to all the horrors described in our physiology textbooks. If we pledged we were safe. Total lifelong abstinence, a light undertaking to a seven-year-old, was simply the premium we paid for survival.

We took our pledges seriously. When one morning I ran into a milk wagon on my bicycle and was laid up, completely inert, on the lawn, a neighbor hurried out with a bottle of whiskey. Though badly shaken I was able to summon just enough moral energy to wave the bottle away. It was always the first drink I knew that led to ruin and I wasn't taking any chances.

Without my aunt Eva I should still probably be a total abstainer. Every year Aunt Eva laid down a cellar of dandelion wine, from a recipe found in an old family cookbook. She was a total abstainer herself and her innocent mind never made the connection between fermentation and alcohol. She described her home-made wine as "refreshing", as indeed it was. I always took a glass for the sake of politeness, though I disliked the taste, which was almost exactly the taste of my Sunday School collection. It was many years before I recognized the relation between Aunt Eva's cordial and my subsequent lightheadedness.

Long before that, however, I had come to realize that here was something special about Aunt Eva's parties. In contrast to other family parties, in which dullness was relieved only by a sense of old animosities, Aunt Eva's parties were fun. By the time her homebrew had gone around twice everyone was gay and even the crustiest elderly relative was glowing like a new dandelion. The habit of old proprieties still held us to earth but actually we were all as high as kites. When the revelation finally broke I realized that my pledge of total abstinence had been shattered for good.

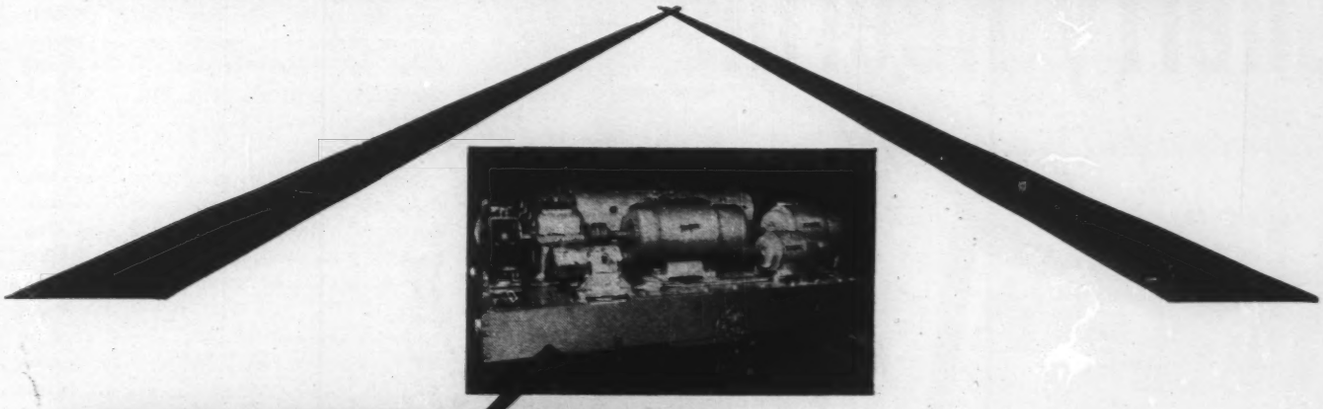
Prohibition and I came to a disturbed maturity together. It is frequently said that under prohibition anyone who wanted to could get a drink, and this is true. You could get a drink if you wanted it badly and were willing to spend the time, money, energy and cunning that went with acquiring one. Prohibition however was for the dedicated drinker. The moderate drinker usually found he could manage without one. (In the eternal squeeze play between the Wets and the Drys, it is always the moderate drinker that gets caught.)

I experimented with bootleg wine served in willow ware teacups in a second floor restaurant room and found it tasted very much like Aunt Eva's dandelion cordial, though it wasn't nearly so potent. Once, too, I was offered a drink from a bottle of rye (Five Star Special) that had in the idiom of the period real authority. It was so authoritative that I felt as though I had been hit on the head by the bottle instead of the contents. All five stars appeared, followed almost immediately by stupefaction. This experience taught me to tread cautiously the razor edge between exhilaration and the point of no return. It was the kind of useful knowledge that could be learned thoroughly only under prohibition.

The cocktail party followed on the heels of prohibition and has flourished ever since. A lot has been said in criticism of cocktail parties much of it by people who never fail to attend a cocktail party when invited. It is true that they occur at an inconvenient hour and keep you standing in crowded and uncomfortable positions; that there is always someone who arrives too early, someone who lingers till the last heel-tap in the kitchen has vanished, and someone who interrupts summit conversations between important people with anecdotes about his dog. Also, they involve you at close quarters with people you never saw before and hope never to see again.

This is the chief argument against cocktail parties. It is also from the point of view of the moderate cocktail drinker their principal charm. Without the support of a cocktail for instance, I would probably retreat in panic from a stranger introduced as the president of the local Bird Watchers' Club. With one cocktail too many I might easily start in on a scandalous anecdote

HERE'S THE PROOF... ALL UNDER ONE ROOF!



CANADA IRON

Service from One Source for the Best Industrial Equipment

This 20-ton TAYMAR CRANE, designed and manufactured by Dominion Structural Steel Limited, one of the Canada Iron Group, has these components:

Structural Steel by
DOMINION STRUCTURAL STEEL
Electric Motors by
TAMPER LIMITED
Miscellaneous Components from
RAILWAY & POWER
Castings by
CANADA IRON FOUNDRIES
Mechanical Components by
CANADA IRON MACHINE DIVISION

THE CANADA IRON GROUP

... entirely Canadian

Canada Iron Foundries, Limited
Calgary Structural Steel Ltd.
C. W. Carry Ltd.
Dominion Structural Steel Limited
Disher Steel Division
Pressure Pipe Company of Canada Limited
Tamper Limited
Western Bridge & Steel Fabricators Ltd.
Railway & Power Engineering Corporation, Limited
C. M. Lovsted & Company (Canada) Limited
Paper Machinery Limited
Paper Mill Equipment Limited

Canada Iron is the direct source for components, and has the capacity, the skill and service . . . adding up to complete co-ordinated engineering experience, for the finest built industrial equipment. Mines, mills, processing plants, utilities, pipeline companies and many other Canadian industries use dependable equipment built by Canada Iron. For any combination of mechanical, electrical or structural engineering, call Canada Iron.

Canada Iron
foundries.limited
HEAD OFFICE: 921 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL, QUE.

Cherry Heering

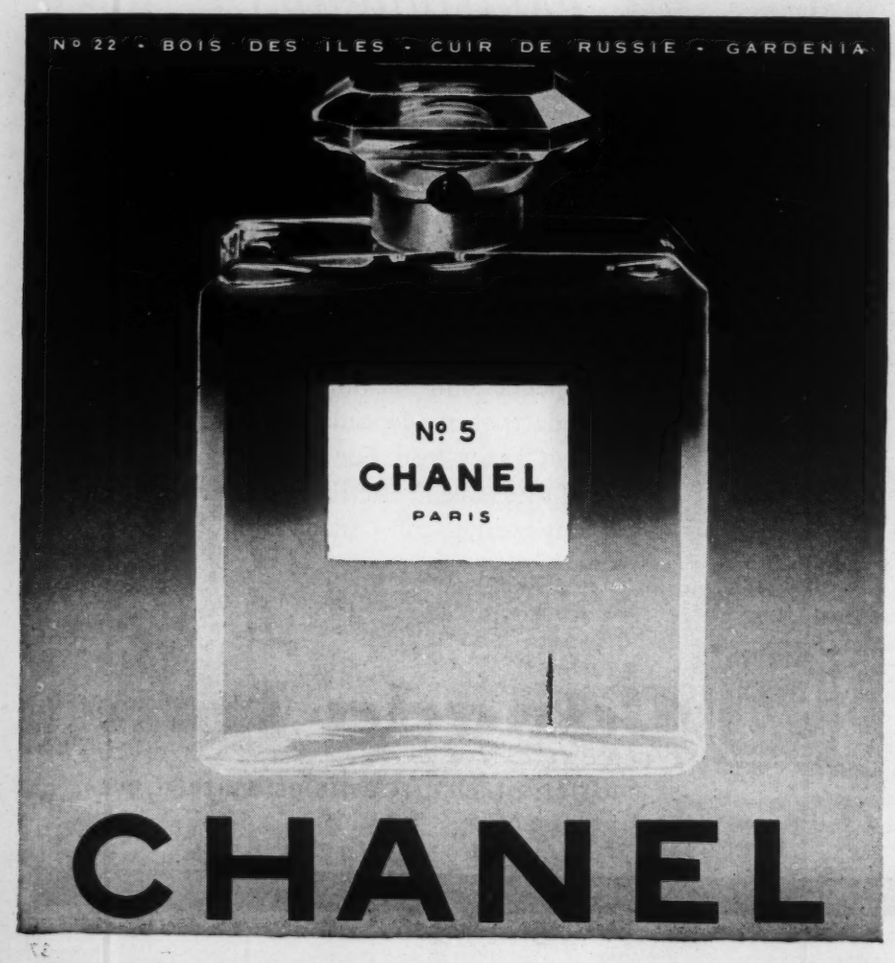
Denmark's liqueur delight since 1818

By Appointment
to Their Majesties King Frederik IX, Queen Elizabeth II,
King Gustaf VI Adolf and the Queen of the Netherlands
Purveyor of Cherry Heering
ESTABLISHED 1818
25 FL. OZ
Gold & 1st Class Medals
LONDON 1862 & 1884
CHERRY
HEERING
PRODUCE OF DENMARK
PETER F HEERING COPENHAGEN

ALL YOUR GUESTS WILL ENJOY IT!

Free Booklet of Danish Recipes
Beautifully illustrates Danish dishes

Write Basil Hobbs & Sons, Dept. C$N, 1227 Sherbrooke West, Montreal



about our cat Rogers who is being trained to retrieve the songbirds that eat the grass-seed. But with one cocktail or possibly two or three, it is possible to rise to that sunny level where prejudice withers and sympathy flourishes and for even bird-watchers and cat-fanciers to meet on kindly terms.

This is a point I have never been able to make with a total abstainer. The total abstainer I have found is even less sympathetic towards the moderate drinker than he is towards the confirmed alcoholic. (Just as the true Marxian is far more violently opposed to the socialist than to the dyed-in-the-wool capitalist.) He doesn't want to modify the system. He just wants to abolish it. So it is useless to point out to him the simplest and most unassailable fact about alcohol, which is that a drink makes one happy. He will only fall back on the rockbound principle of the prohibitionist: If you drink, don't enjoy; If you enjoy, don't drink.

Some years ago my Aunt Eva became afflicted with palpitations and general depression. The doctor prescribed hot whiskey at bedtime and my aunt, after a struggle with principle, decided to go along with the prescription. When I dropped in on her one evening she was contentedly nursing a steaming toddy. "Doctor's orders," she said, waving the tumbler.

She still had the palpitations but the depression seemed to have lifted. Dr. Mayfield's prescription had helped a lot. "It probably has a cheering effect," I said. "I just feel better," said Aunt Eva. Not for anything in the world would she have admitted that Dr. Mayfield's prescription made her feel good.

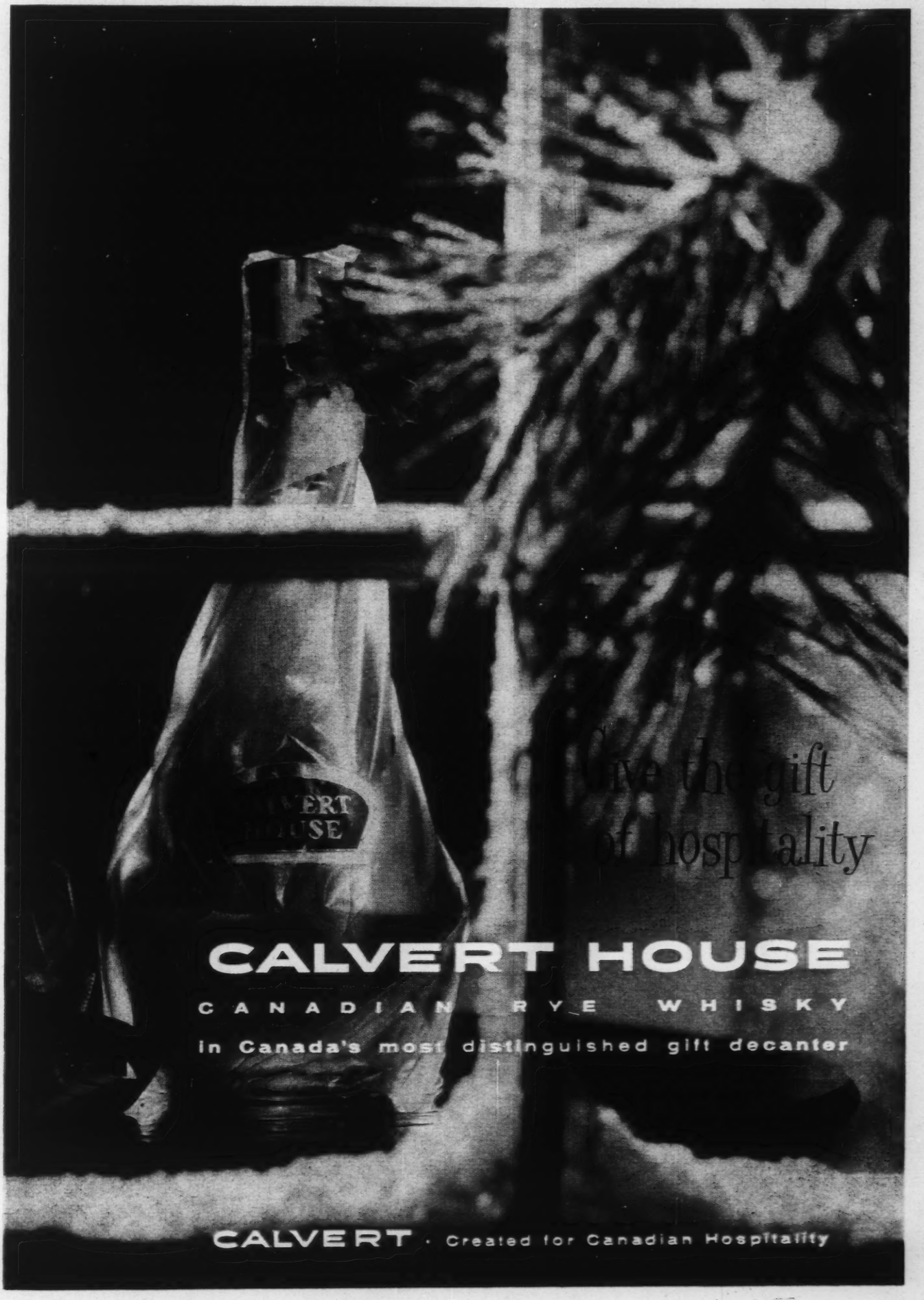
•

Over-Due Tribute

by Georgie Starbuck Galbraith

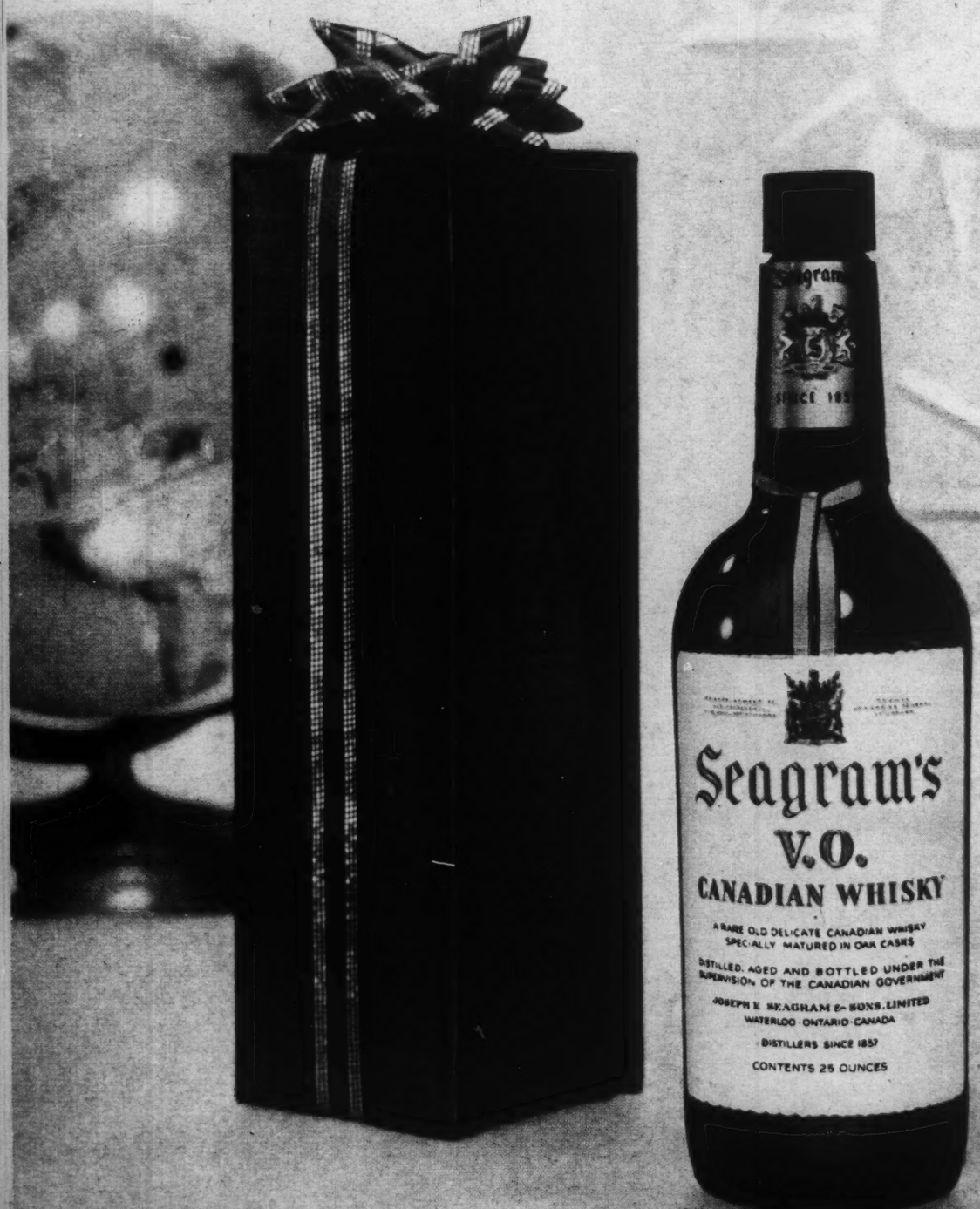
Ah, when I'm beat and bent with care,
Who seats me in an easy chair
And weeps for every bruise and crack
I take, and pats me on the back?
Who chortles at my mildest jest,
And vows that I deserve the best? . . .
Has done so since I was a tot,
And will when I am old, God wot.

Who labors for me like a slave,
And knows I'm good and kind and brave
And free of malice as a lamb?
Who loves me just the way I am,
And is beyond the slightest doubt
The person I can't live without,
To think on whom my heart nigh melts,
Me! Who else?


Give the gift
of hospitality
CALVERT HOUSE
CANADIAN RYE WHISKY
in Canada's most distinguished gift decanter
CALVERT · Created for Canadian Hospitality

When only the finest will do...

Give **Seagram's** and be **Sure**


Seagram's
V.O.
CANADIAN WHISKY
A RARE OLD DELICATE CANADIAN WHISKY SPECIALLY MATURED IN OAK CASKS
DISTILLED, AGED AND BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM & SONS, LIMITED
WATERLOO ONTARIO-CANADA
DISTILLERS SINCE 1857
CONTENTS 25 OUNCES

SEAGRAM'S CROWN ROYAL • SEAGRAM'S "83" • SEAGRAM'S GOLDEN GIN

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

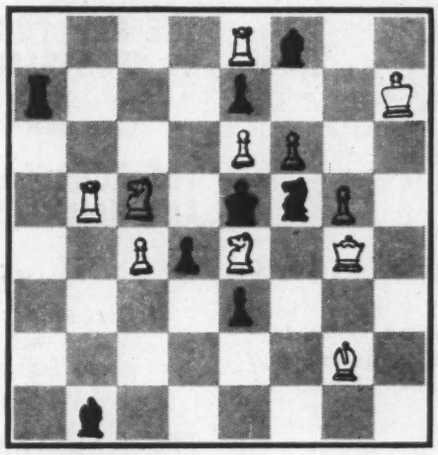
JOSEPH SAWYER, Montreal architect, marks this year the golden anniversary of his win of the Canadian championship at Toronto in 1908. The oldest surviving national champion, he is also the only French-Canadian to have won the title, so far. He recently retired at the age of 84 after seeing through to completion the 800 bed Ste. Justine Children's Hospital in Montreal.

White: J. Sawyer, Black: G. Falconer (Montreal C.C., 1926).

1.P-Q4, P-Q4; 2.P-QB4, P-K3; 3.Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4.B-Kt5, B-K2; 5.P-K3, QKt-Q2; 6.Kt-KB3, Castles; 7.R-QB1, P-QR3; 8.P-QR4, P-QB4; 9.PxQP, BPxP; 10.KtxP, KPxP; 11.B-Q3, Kt-K4; 12.B-K2, Q-Kt3; 13.BxKt, BxB; 14.P-QKt3, B-K3; 15. Castles, QR-B1; 16.Q-Q2, Kt-Q2; 17.B-B3, BxKt; 18.QxB, QxP; 19.BxP, BxB; 20.KtxB, RxR; 21.RxR, Q-R6; 22.R-B7!, Kt-Kt1; 23.Kt-K7ch, K-R1; 24.Kt-B5!, R-KKt1; 25.KtxKtP!, Resigns (If P-KR4; 26. Kt-B5 d.ch., K-R2; 27.RxPch, K-Kt3; 28. Q-B6 mate).

Solution of Problem No. 206 (Moussouris). Key, 1.P-B3.

Problem No. 207, by R. Rindoien. White mates in two. (11 + 8)



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

IT WAS A WET afternoon and the boys had been amusing themselves playing three-handed rummy. Stakes were low and only the loser paid the winner on each game.

The first game Ken had to pay 31c, and Pete won the second on which Len paid out a quarter of his total cash.

The third game was a real tussle, with Ken the winner by only a small margin. "That's just 18c less than a fifth of what I'd got left," he grumbled as he received his winnings from Pete.

They had stopped then and now Len, who had started with less than $1.00, was checking his cash. "That's funny," he laughed. "We've all ended up with exactly the same money."

It *was* an odd coincidence. But how much did each of them have when they started playing?

Answer on Page 68 (89)

Start Thinking

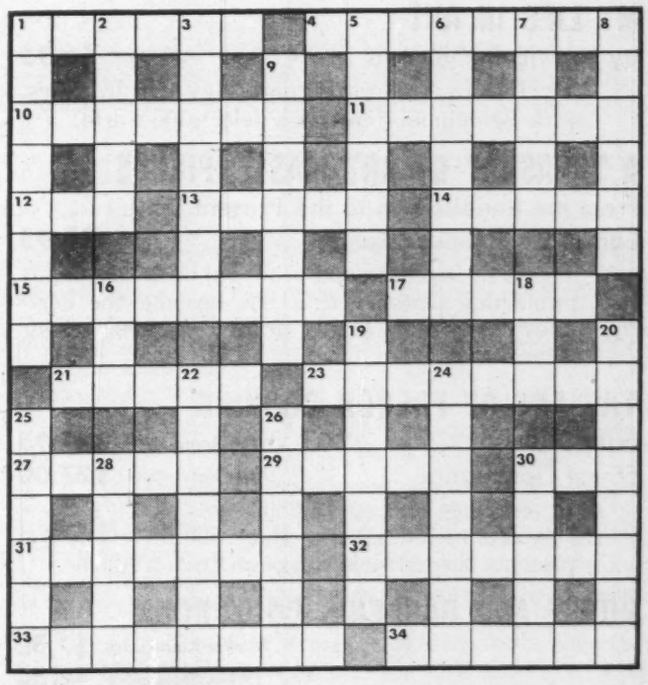
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 11, 33. An offer to think about, but we doubt if any money ever changed hands. (1, 5, 3, 4, 8)
4 Sounds as though a Canadian communist also made this place. (8)
10 Did she appoint a new member to the Royal Academy in Greece? (7)
11 See 1A
12 See 16
13 When authenticated, it's a fact. (5)
14 They're made to withstand many hard blows. (5)
15 Even dice could be, in a gambling charge. (8)
17 Must be in every first aid kit. (5)
21 Without this answer our puzzle might be spotless. (5)
23 Its effect on a stage-coach was like stepping on the gas. (8)
27 12 or join it. (5)
29 A matchless crime? Not likely. (5)
30 It wriggled about the head of 10. (3)
31 Hendrik van Loon wrote the story of it. (7)
32 See 34. (7)
33 See 1A
34 This, of 32, was certainly one to a British garrison in India in 1857. (6)

DOWN

1 See 20
2 Make your choice from 10. (5)
3 According to the nursery rhyme it bore a silver nutmeg and a golden pear. (3, 4)
5 Suggests one should be fit to give 15. (6)
6 One is honored to raise a high voice to a degree. (7)
7 Is acquainted with the sound of one of 14? (5)
8 One in France gets what's left, but not with ease. (6)
9 Restful, but may cause one to feel strung up. (7)
16, 12. The little devil puts on an act. (6)
18 I'd a liking for her from the beginning. (3)
19 Tools acquired by unfair methods? (7)
20, 1. Mean legislation? (3, 3, 2, 8)
22 Knife used as a guillotine by the farmer's wife? (7)
24 Did the wood-god yearn for a plume of feathers? (7)
25 Is it a rat, mom, or a woodchuck? (6)
26 God (and the movies) created her, though she may appear drab to some. (6)
28 A native Canadian TV 27 from Toronto or not? (5)
30 We've always found this a bit of a nuisance, a rotten nuisance. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 See 8
4 Hindustan
9 Natty
10 Imp
11 See 4D
12 Amazon
13 Sleepers
15 See 16
17 Tatum
19 Gowns
22 Distemper
25 Augments
27 Albino
29 Heart
30 Mop
31 Satie
32 Solecisms
33 Sodas

DOWN

1 Bandaging
2 Attract
3 Keynote
4, 11. Hair shirt
5 Nepal
6 Unswept
7 Trident
8, 1A, 25, 24. Not as black as he's painted
14, 26. Hard Times
16, 15. Kiss in the Dark
18 Marmosets
20 Wagtail
21 Sceptic
23 Enlists
24, 25. See 8
26 See 14
28 Apis (456)

Do most of your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING RIGHT HERE!

THE IMAGE MAKERS
by Bernard V. Dryer **$4.95**

THE IMAGE MAKERS is the story of Dr. Malcolm Adams—a gifted and conscientious surgeon, when his photogenic success story falls apart and he escapes—he hopes—to Paris.

THE ADMEN
by Shepherd Mead **$4.00**

THE ADMEN, is an absorbing story about a man who isn't good at writing copy, doing lay-outs, or even thinking—but he is decent and hard-working, with a gift for personal relationships.

PARRISH
by Mildred Savage **$4.95**

This is a big, full-bodied novel in the tradition of Edna Ferber. Set in a valley in Connecticut it is concerned with the tobacco business and the men and women who live by it.

MY LIFE IN ART
by Ludwig Bemelmans **Illust. $6.95**

My Life In Art in text, paintings and drawings, with Bemelmans, creates a delectable world.

A TREASURY OF ART MASTERPIECES
From the Renaissance to the Present Day
Edited by Thomas Craven **$7.95**

This is the brilliant and beautiful book that made publishing history—that has become the best-known and most highly praised art book of our time.

THE ART OF FRENCH COOKING
Edited by **Pre Xmas price $21.95**
Ernest Flammarion **After Xmas Price $27.00**

In one huge volume (1,056 pages, 3,750 recipes, 700 illustrations—more than 500 in colour), it presents the entire heritage of French cuisine.

HOUSE AND GARDEN'S COOK BOOK
Pre Xmas price $7.50
After Xmas price $8.50

By the Editors of House and Garden and a gallery of their quest gourmet contributors

Here is a big, beautiful cookbook of surpassing, elegance and excellence.

AND A RIGHT GOOD CREW
by Emily Kimbrough **$3.95**

This begins Emily Kimbrough's utterly delightful and wholly characteristic narrative of a holiday along the canals of England.

THE NEW YORKER ALBUM OF SPORTS AND GAMES
Illust. $5.50

In some 500 cartoons and drawings—an urbane (and essentially urban) view of the active life.

THE RODGERS AND HAMMERSTEIN SONG BOOK
Pre Xmas Price $10.95
After Xmas price $13.50

Here are 41 songs—complete and in original form —that will keep any group singing around a piano for hours, lost in happy memories and beautiful melodies.

THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF NATURAL SCIENCES
Edited and with an Introduction by **Four volumes Boxed**
Dr. Edward Wayer Jr. **Pre Xmas price $21.95**
Foreword by **After Xmas price $27.00**
Dr. William A. Burns

The excitement and authority of the American Museum of Natural History has been brilliantly captured in these four volumes, containing over a million words of narrative by leading scientists and science writers, and illustrated with more than 3,000 photographs and drawing.

THE EDUCATION OF A POKER PLAYER
by Herbert O. Yardley **$4.00**

A salty, lusty, funny book describing a poker player's career from the gambling houses of the Old West to the incense-burning poker dens of China.

THE SECOND FIRESIDE BOOK OF BASEBALL
Edited by Charles Einstein **Illust. $6.95**

Here is a wonderful *new* anthology. It is handsome and colourful, with a brilliant variety of material.

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING
by Stuart Chase **$4.95**

Writing with his usual vigor and marvellous clarity, Stuart Chase here presents an inventory of "the minimum furnishings of a mature mind" —the basic knowledge necessary for an individual to function successfully in this world.

at your booksellers

The **MUSSON** BOOK *company limited*

Books for Christmas

by Robertson Davies

Boris Pasternak: Not well served.

Trial by Translation

"It is not the work of a novelist . . . it is the work of a man with no feeling for narrative or character. . . . to talk of Tolstoy is talking through the hat."

IN THE FACE of the political uproar which has followed the publication of *Dr. Zhivago,* and the obloquy which Boris Pasternak has had to bear from his fellow-countrymen because it won him a Nobel Prize, it may seem churlish to say that it is not really a very good novel. But a critic's function in a free country is not political but aesthetic, and the country which warps the aesthetic side of its development in favour of politics, soon finds that it has a reputation which is solely, and unflatteringly, political.

Russia is a glaring case in point. Many of our critics have allowed their political feelings to run away with their good sense in their attitude toward Pasternak's book. They have confused the circumstances surrounding its publication with the book itself. I question if even the Swedish Academy can be held guiltless of this sort of confusion; had a desire to shame and affront the Russians nothing — absolutely nothing — to do with their decision? It is a sorry day for Western civilization when our most important literary prize becomes a weapon in the Cold War.

Boris Pasternak has made his reputation as a poet, and as I know no Russian, I can only accept the assurance of those who do that he is a fine poet. *Dr. Zhivago* is a poet's novel; it contains passages of description, and of emotion recollected in tranquility, which rise splendidly above a clumsy translation. But it is not the work of a novelist, and by this I do not mean simply that it lacks the tricks of technique which even inferior novelists can acquire; I mean that it is the work of a man with no feeling for narrative or creation of character.

The story, as everybody knows by now, is about Yury Andreyevich Zhivago, whose life spans the years from 1890 until the present day, and thus the Revolution and reconstruction of Russia. The hero is plainly Pasternak himself, and is the one character who has three dimensions. The others are not so much flat, as vague; Nicky and Misha, the hero's friends, never emerge fully, and when another character changes from an ineffectual youth into a revolutionary hero with a new name, we cannot find any link between the two sides of his being, and in effect he is two people. There are times when we feel that we are being wilfully kept in the dark about the events of the story.

This is not to say that the book is without worth; it is a fine book, containing splendid pictures of Russia during her revolutionary period, and an account of the gradual suppression of individual thought which the recent proceedings have shown to be bitterly exact. But to talk of Tchekov and Tolstoy, as some critics have done, is talking through the hat. To declare that the book is in the great Russian epic tradition seems to me to show a misunderstanding of that tradition; long the book is, and crowded with characters, and inclusive of many years of great events, but these things alone do not make an epic. The command of all this material is faltering, and glorious passages are interspersed with muddle. If Pasternak is like any of the pre-Revolutionary great ones, it is Turgeniev, and he lacks Turgeniev's immense narrative genius.

In judging the book we have not even the guide of what Russian scholars think of it in its original tongue. The version we have is in that linguistic nonesuch, Translator's English. Listen to this: "He finished his drumstick, sucked his fingers clean, wiped them on his handkerchief, thanked his hosts and said: 'Your window doesn't fit properly, it ought to be sealed up with putty.—But to go back to our discussion, of course roast hare is an excellent thing, but to conclude from this that the peasants are flourishing is rash, to say the least, if you'll forgive my saying so' ". This is like the bad literal translations of Dumas and Hugo we all read in childhood. Russian idiom is clumsily rendered into English which is not like any English anybody ever spoke.

The genius of the Russian tongue is hard to convey in good English. The passage quoted above may well be subtly indicative of character in the original, but it conveys nothing in English except artificiality. The idiom is incongruous and nuance is utterly lacking. Yet there are countless passages in this book in which we sense that something admirable and subtle is being said, though the language is obscure; it is as though we were looking at a fine painting through a dirty pair of smoked glasses.

None of this is said to belittle the book, or to slight Pasternak, for whose pain I feel the strongest compassion. But we cannot judge this book as a novel unless we put all that out of our minds. What he endures is what many a great Russian endured under the Czars, for book-hating is not peculiar to the Soviets. Russia has been a Manichee nation for a thousand years, with all the intemperance of their Manicheeism backed up by the Orthodox Church. It will take more than a revolution and an anti-clerical outburst to change that, or make it a happy home for men of free spirit. But we do no service to literature or to Pasternak if we judge his plight and his book solely by political standards.

A foreign book stands or falls by its translator for the first ten years of its life in English. Pasternak has not been well served. Roger Vailland, on the other

BRITNELL'S for BOOKS

YOU WILL DO BETTER SHOPPING AT BRITNELL'S

Britnell's have thousands of books, the newest books and the best books on all subjects: whole sections of books adequately representing every conceivable interest. Books to own or give, you are more likely to find the books you want at Britnell's.

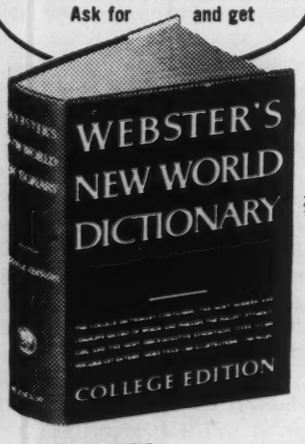
THE ALBERT BRITNELL BOOK SHOP
765 YONGE STREET WALNUT 4-3321
BEGINNING DECEMBER 5TH OPEN EVERY EVENING

The Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba
Present
THE TENTH SESSION
of the
BANFF SCHOOL OF ADVANCED MANAGEMENT
A Program of Senior Executive Training
February 2nd to March 14th, 1959.
For Information and Course Prospectus write
Executive Director,
School of Advanced Management,
BANFF, Alberta, Canada

Free to WRITERS
seeking a book publisher
Two fact-filled, illustrated brochures tell how to publish your book, get 40% royalties, national advertising, publicity and promotion. Free editorial appraisal. Write Dept. SA-12.
Exposition Press /386 4th Ave., N.Y. 16

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS
CONSIDERED
by cooperative publisher who offers authors early publication, higher royalty, national distribution, and beautifully designed books. All subjects welcomed. Write, or send your MS directly.
GREENWICH BOOK PUBLISHERS, INC.
Atten: Mr. O'HARA, 489 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

There's a WORLD of difference in "Webster" dictionaries
Ask for and get



If it's a **WORLD** Webster it's the
NEWEST! BIGGEST!
142,000 entries, each word newly defined for modern usage—the first truly new dictionary in more than three decades. 1,760 pages. In various bindings from $5.95

NELSON, FOSTER & SCOTT LTD.

Give
Beautiful Books

Masters of Photography	13.75
Masters of Modern Architecture	16.50
The Art of Beatrix Potter	18.50
Peter Breughel, The Elder	22.00
Gabo	16.50
The Dictionary of Antiques And The Decorative Arts	16.75
The Mode in Costume: 3000 B.C. to 1958 A.D.	9.95
20 Centuries of Great European Painting	25.00

At your bookseller's

PUBLISHED IN CANADA BY
Saunders OF TORONTO

hand, has been very well served, and his French book *The Law* appears in English far more than competent. The problems of a translator are extremely delicate; he must give not only the meaning, but the nuance of what he translates, and in doing this he must not destroy the foreign flavour of his original —for if he does that he is not a translator, but that butcher and bully, an adaptor. He must steer a course between "A thousand thunders! Look you, my little cabbage, this gives us furiously to think, not?" and "Jeeze, cup-cake, we got to use our heads, eh?" Peter Wiles, dealing with *The Law*, has done a model piece of work.

The setting of the novel is Calabria, which appears to be a savage and impoverished land, where mean brutal passions rule. The Law is a game; by a turn of dice or card, it is decided who shall torment, and who shall be tormented. The tormentors can question, hint, accuse and traduce the tormented, who must take it without emotion, for their turn to torment may come next. This vicious game is symbolic of Calabrian society; when you are in power you domineer and despoil, and your victims grit their teeth and hang on, for they may get their chance next, and pay you out. It is a world where the aggressive and the cynical have the best of things. The novel is fascinating and enjoyable, though not a tourist-lure for Calabria.

Another novel from and about Calabria is *The Wind in the Olive Grove* by Fortunato Seminara. The introduction speaks of "the picturesque world of sexual jealousy and violence" with which it deals, and true enough, we get more Calabrian savagery, not so well observed or described as by Vailland. It is the diary of a Calabrian landowner, kept from December to July, and it tells of the rigours of olive growing, of a revolt of the peasants, of the dreariness of middle-class marriage, and of the writer's fleeting passion for a girl who works in his house as a servant—a girl whose charms include "a goatish smell". It is a work of realism, true and complete in itself, and though it did not appeal to me it may appeal to those who are fonder of goatish girls. The translation from Italian is excellent.

To conclude this group of translations, comes *Zly*, from the Polish of Leopold Tyrmand. It is a thriller, about the underworld of postwar Warsaw, and it has sold 100,000 copies among the twenty-five millions of its own land. Tyrmand has read deeply in English and American detective fiction and transferred what he learned to Poland; now this familiar stuff has come back to us, strangely mauled. The story is of an avenger, a kind of Zorro, who appears mysteriously and beats up the hooligans of Warsaw, marking them with a gigantic diamond ring he wears. The cast is large, and includes a *femme fatale* (whose favourite reading, Mac-

Superlative suspense!

The Land God Gave to Cain

Hammond Innes. The unexplored wilderness of Labrador is the setting for this taut, expertly written adventure novel, the story behind the disappearance of two expeditions into the bush, one today, the other fifty years ago. $3.50

COLLINS

A happy novel

Man Overboard

Monica Dickens. Full of those wonderfully eccentric characters for which the author is famous, this novel relates the misadventures in civilian life of an ex-officer of the Royal Navy. $3.75

MICHAEL JOSEPH

millans will be happy to learn, is *The Whiteoaks Chronicle*), and a boxer, who dotes on *Alice in Wonderland* and *Winnie the Pooh*.

The underworld speaks a strange slang; a man who is a "pig" one moment is a "rotter" the next, and then becomes a "geezer"; home-made booze is called "poteen". In other words, the translation is a jungle of incongruous vocabulary. There is the obligatory mastermind criminal, and the little mousy fellow whom nobody suspects of being a great detective. The translation is terrible. We read that Leopold Tyrmand used to be active in the Polish YMCA. As a deviser of criminals he has the YMCA touch.

Doctor Zhivago, by Boris Pasternak—pp. 510—*Collins—$4.50.*

The Law, by Roger Vailland—pp. 314—*McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*

The Wind in the Olive Grove, by Fortunato Seminara—pp. 192—*British Books—$3.*

Zly, by Leopold Tyrmand — pp. 432 — *Michael Joseph—$4.25.*

Distinguished Revision

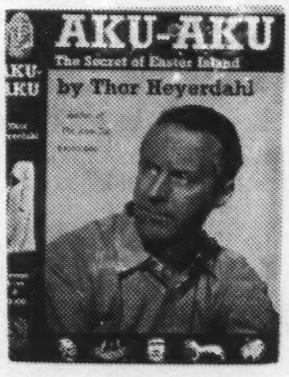
The Story of Modern Art, by Seldon Cheney—pp. 721 & many illustrations—*Macmillan—$8.95.*

WHEN THIS BOOK made its first appearance in 1941 it achieved immediate popularity, and has had six reprintings. Now the author has revised it in the light of what has been happening in the past fifteen years, and the book is sure to continue its triumphant course.

Its success is owing to Mr. Cheney's skill as a popularizer—not in a cheap, but in a true, sense—which enables him to make plain to the intelligent and curious

Jacket Design

No. 1
Best Seller



$4.50

NELSON'S

*"... Everyman's is dear to me because of the thousands of items that run from four to twelve lines of basic information ..."**

NEW
1958 EDITION

EVERYMAN'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

IN
12 VOLUMES

The lowest-priced major encyclopaedia in the English language

Volumes 1 to 8 now available at your bookseller

Complete set available December 10th

Special pre-completion price $3.75 per vol. until January 14, 1959

Price after January 14, 1959 — $4.15 per vol.

**"The set takes 15½ lateral inches on the shelf. It contains 50,000 articles, nine million words, and 2,500 small illustrations. It is the best yet."*

*W. A. DEACON, GLOBE & MAIL

DENT

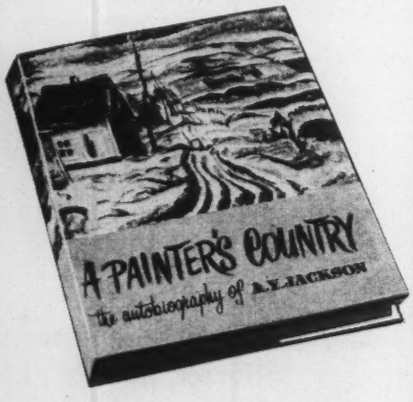
the gift book of the year
by the man who helped found
the Group of Seven . . .

A PAINTER'S COUNTRY
the autobiography of **A.Y. JACKSON**

Here is Canada in all her wild beauty and splendour, from the mountains and forests of British Columbia to the awesome grandeur of the Barren Lands, captured forever on the glowing canvases of A. Y. Jackson.

Painter, traveller, raconteur, Dr. Jackson has lived to see work once described as the "products of a deranged mind" honoured in art galleries all over the world.

This is a book not just for collectors of Canadiana, but for everyone who wants a permanent record of a great and growing country as seen by a great Canadian.



LIMITED EDITION $25.00

- **numbered**
- **autographed**
- **quarter morocco binding**
- **boxed**
- **12 four-colour plates, selected by the artist from his best work throughout Canada over forty years.**

CLARKE IRWIN

reader what is obscure in the explanations and work of artists themselves. Although it is very fully illustrated it is not a picture book, but primarily a book of exposition. It is good to see it in this new and improved form. S.M.

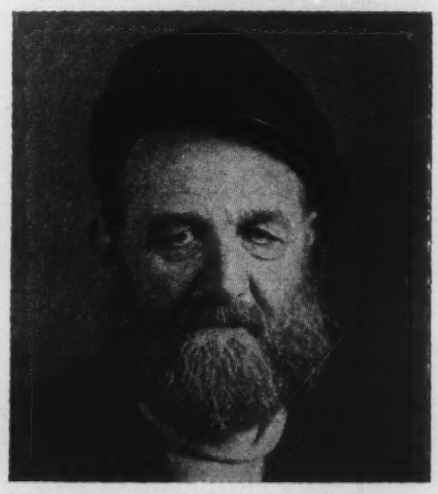
For Varied Tastes

FOR THOSE ON YOUR Christmas list who like a book that reflects the polished urbanity of certain aspects of American life, John P. Marquand's novel *Women and Thomas Harrow* (Little, Brown: $5.00), or *The Best Short Stories of Edith Wharton* (S. J. Reginald Saunders: $5.75) will suit admirably. Mr. Marquand is at his best in this story of a successful playwright, in his early fifties, who is faced with financial ruin. What is bothering Thomas Harrow more than this, however, is the haunting memory of the women in his past, from the aunt who brought him up to the three women he has married in the course of his dalliance with fortune. It is a masterly characterization, analytical, sensitive, wryly witty and gently sophisticated.

Edith Wharton's stories reflect an era that seems vanished — an era of great wealth and the leisure to enjoy it. She moved easily if unhappily in this world and her stories reflect the background she knew so well. Wayne Andrews, who edited this collection, has chosen the stories with discrimination and has given them a sympathetic introduction as well as a biographical sketch of the author.

The Road to Mayerling by Richard Barkeley (Macmillan: $5.00) is an excellent account of the life and death of Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. This biography will do much to dispel the false romanticism that surrounds this unhappy young man. It will be welcomed equally by those who like history or who have travelled in Austria.

In *The Arctic Year* (Longmans, Green: $6.95), Peter Freuchen and Finn Salomonsen describe month by month the life in the Arctic Zone. Freuchen was a noted



Peter Freuchen: "The Arctic Year".

If you want

FACTS

THE LOST WORLD OF THE KALAHARI
by Laurens van der Post

". . . . I know of no living writer with such power to evoke Africa's majestic landscapes and natural splendors . . . . a noble book, one which, I am certain, will become a landmark in the literature of African travel . . . ."— John Barkham, *NYT Book Review. Book Society Recommendation* $3.95

THE MAN'S BOOK
edited by Colin Willock

Something about everything to interest a man. Elegantly gift-wrapped in its own gilt jacket. $6.75

PALACE DIARY
by Brigadier Stanley Clarke, O.B.E.

"It is written with dignity and discretion and is sincere and moving." — *Times Literary Supplement* $5.00

POWER AND FOLLY
by Ivar Lissner

A worthy successor to *The Living Past* is this story of Imperial Rome and its Caesars. $7.00

A BOOK OF LOVE
by John Hadfield

Completes a quartet of anthologies of words and pictures without parallel. The others: *A Book of Beauty, Delights, Britain,* each $5.75

ANGKOR
by Malcolm MacDonald

Another colourful and beautifully-illustrated travel book by the author of *Borneo People.* $8.50

If you want

FICTION

POSITION AT NOON

by Eric Linklater

His best since *Private Angelo*—a satirical account of the "angry young man" of the past 200 years. *Book Society Recommendation* $3.25

THE PORTUGUESE ESCAPE

by Ann Bridge

"To read . . . is to listen to a story told by a suave, witty, cultured and clever woman who delivers an important message . . ." *The Globe and Mail*

THE PICK OF PUNCH

edited by Nicolas Bentley

Selected from the best of P. G. Wodehouse, Claud Cockburn, Graham Greene, Ronald Searle, Smilby, etc. $3.50

THE BELL

by Iris Murdoch

"Stamped by the unmistakable authority of mind and vision . . . a masterpiece of direct narrative." —Elizabeth Bowen, *Saturday Review. Book Society Choice* $3.25

LIFE WITH SONIA

by Pierre Daninos

The creator of *Major Thompson Lives in France* and *Major Thompson and I* laughs at himself, for a change, with dry Gallic humour. $2.75

THE COMPLEET MOLESWORTH

by Geoffrey Willans and Ronald Searle

That resourceful schoolboy scourge, Nigel Molesworth, in those old favourites, *How to be Topp, Down with Skool!* and *Whizz for Atomms,* plus a brand-new one, *Back in the Jug Agane,* all for $4.50

Gladys Taylor "The King Tree".

Arctic explorer; Dr. Salomonsen is a Danish biologist and ornithologist. Their book is packed with all sorts of information about a region of increasing importance. An absorbing book for those who know the Arctic, as well as those who are fascinated by its mysteries.

Two Canadian novels considerably lighter in content and less adroit in style than the American ones are Suzanne Butler's *Portrait of Peter West* (Little, Brown: $4.50) and Gladys Taylor's *The King Tree* (Ryerson: $4.00). The latter won the Ryerson Fiction Award. Both are set in Quebec. *Portrait of Peter West* tells of the struggle of a talented young painter towards integrity in his work. *The King Tree* is a story of pioneer days in the Eastern Townships and the clash between Loyalist sentiments and French-Canadian nationalism which culminated in the abortive Papineau rebellion.

Another piece of Canadiana is *Sea Stories from Newfoundland,* retold by Michael Harrington (Ryerson: $4.00). These are true tales of disastrous wrecks, amazing journeys, and mysterious ships, as well as the courage and doggedness of the Newfoundlanders themselves.

If there is someone on your list who is a devoted animal fancier *Wilberforce Our Monkey* by James Milne (J. M. Dent: $2.50) will please. The author is an engineer working in the jungles of India who one day picked up this orphaned and badly injured monkey. Wilberforce proves an endearing and intelligent pet and his story is an amusing as well as vivid picture of life on construction projects in India. Another book in which a strange creature figures prominently is Peter Beale's *Lilli and the Hippopotamus* (British Books: $4.50). The author hitchhiked around the world, meeting up with the Hippo in Calcutta. As he is a brash and observant young man with a good ear for dialogue and a complete irreverence towards authority of any kind, his story is quite frequently amusing in a breathless, ingenuous sort of way.

For those who want to give a good,

Brave New World **RE-VISITED** *Aldous Huxley*

Twenty-seven years later, a brilliant writer takes a long and searching look at the world he predicted in his satirical Utopia, *Brave New World.*

No longer the fantasies they appeared in 1931 are: Dictatorship by drugs; subliminal projection; hypnopaedia (a method of indoctrination during sleep); and all the chillingly successful arts of brainwashing that give men power over other men.

Today Aldous Huxley is regarded as one of the world's greatest thinkers. In his new book, he appraises the great technical powers now available to aid the forces of materialism . . . and he deplores the mis-leadership that has brought this about. Like thinking men everywhere, he urges mankind to educate itself in freedom before it is too late. *Book Find Club Choice* $3.50

CLARKE IRWIN

What's In a Name

Good Reading

Graham
GREENE
Our Man in Havana
An Entertainment
Heinemann $3.50

Hesketh
PEARSON
Johnson and Boswell
A dual Biography
Heinemann $4.00

Somerset
MAUGHAM
Points of View
Five evocative Essays
Heinemann $3.75

Diana
VALK
Shylock for a Summer
Frederick Valk and Canadian Theatre
Cassell $4.00

Angus
WILSON
The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot
A brilliant new novel by the author of "Anglo-Saxon Attitudes"
Secker & Warburg $4.00

Phyllis
BOTTOME
Walls of Glass
Short stories to enchant
Faber $3.50

FUCHS and HILLARY
The Crossing of Antarctica
Two modern knights tell the great adventure story of the year.
Cassell $6.50

at all Bookstores

BRITISH BOOK SERVICE
(CANADA) LIMITED

Mary McMinnies: "The Visitors"

long involved novel calculated to keep the recipient occupied from Boxing Day to New Year's, Mary McMinnies' *The Visitors* (Collins: $4.00) ought to be a happy choice. It is set in a country that sounds like modern Poland and it is crammed with an astounding array of characters who are involved in various odd enterprises. The heroine is the wife of an English Foreign Service officer posted there and she becomes rather dangerously involved in some shady dealings. F.A.R.

Shopping List

Hurt Not The Earth, by E. Newton-White — pp. 188, with drawings by Thoreau MacDonald—*Ryerson—$4.95.*

The Call Of High Canvas, by A. A. Hurst —pp. 260, glossary and many fine photographs—*British Book Service—$6.50.*

Down The Stretch, by W A. Hewitt—pp. 239, illustrations—*Ryerson—$5.00.*

Coral Reef Castaway, by Peter Hallard—pp. 188—*Dent—$2.50.*

The Devil's Agent, by Hans Habe—pp. 406—*McLeod—$5.25.*

THIS GROUP of books could cover a variety of tastes and suit several of the ages of man on a Christmas shopping list.

Hurt Not The Earth is an attractively illustrated book which will interest anyone who enjoys outdoor life. It is an eloquent and intelligent appeal to Canadians to stop the destruction of natural resources. "Our primitive era of national development by resource plundering is over; but our thinking is still unchanged", says the author, who recommends a change of heroes in this country.

The Call of High Canvas is a serious and enthralling book of sea-lore and adventure on the high seas, well-written and beautifully and copiously illustrated.

In *Down The Stretch,* the sire of the hockey Hewitts records a long era in Canadian sport. Because Mr. Hewitt is

Dozens of Gifts . . .
All in **one** book!

The Armchair Esquire

edited by
Arnold Gingrich, L. Rust Hills

A book any one will appreciate receiving, filled with stories by all the top writers of our day including Evelyn Waugh, Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and **many** more!
$4.50

AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS

LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY

DISTINCTIVE GIFT

If you're looking for something really unusual, drop in at our gallery, open 9 to 5, Monday through Friday.

On view here are silk screen reproductions in oil, of Canadian landscapes featuring the work of Canada's leading painters. Sponsored by the National Gallery, really outstanding and very moderately priced.

Ideal for homes or offices, they can be bought framed or unframed. Write for illustrated catalogue.

SAMPSON-MATTHEWS LTD.
DEPT. S.N.
1189 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.
WA. 2-6108

a modest man and a professional sports writer, he has produced a well-written book that is high in human interest for any sports enthusiast.

Coral Reef Castaway is an excellent boys' adventure story about ship-wreck and pearling on Australia's Great Barrier Reef.

The Devil's Agent relates the picaresque adventures of a chameleon-like counter-spy who ranges three continents. This novel for the sophisticate is ironic enough to eclipse all spy-stories. M.A.H.

How To Do It

The Man's Book, edited by Colin Willock pp. 354, lavishly illustrated — *Clarke Irwin—$6.75.*

THIS CHEERFUL and handsome book contains a lot of information that men like to have, but which is not to be found elsewhere between one pair of covers—what wines are good and where they come from, what the kitchen-French on restaurant menus really means, how to play Kriegspiel, how to put a washer on a tap, how to bet (it's not as simple as you think), when to cut back your *Buddleia davidii,* how to know a fauvist picture from a non-figurative one, how to tell Gothic from Georgian, and a great variety of other things. As well as being handsome it is genuinely useful, and should make a welcome Christmas present. S.M.

Canadians at War

Execution, by Colin McDougall—pp. 228 —*Macmillan—$3.50.*

MAD, NASTY, STUPID and incomprehensible war occasionally is ironically responsible for by-products of some magnificence. One of these, so far as Canada is concerned, is a novel by the present Registrar of McGill University. His first novel, it is a quint essential distillation of human reaction to inhuman war as refined as that of Hemingway or Malraux.

The pattern, which is slow to emerge

Colin McDougall: "Execution"

A Merry Christmas from OXFORD

The Golden Phoenix

MARIUS BARBEAU/MICHAEL HORNYANSKY. Illustrated by ARTHUR PRICE. 'An enchanting collection in the true fairy tale tradition, and yet a little different.' — *The Vancouver Sun.* 'A book to enjoy and to treasure.' — *The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.* Ages 8-12. $3.00

Piruwayu and the Rainbow

GILLES SAINT-CERERE. This engaging fantasy of a little Indian boy's hunt for feathers the colour of the rainbow is beautifully illustrated by BETTINA. Cam the little Chameleon takes part in these exciting adventures. Ages 5-9. $2.50

A Ring of Tales

The imaginative taste of KATHLEEN LINES and the gay illustrations of HAROLD JONES have created a book as captivating as the beloved *Lavender's Blue.* There are poems and stories, old and new, in this delightful collection. Ages 5-10. $2.50

Mohawk Valley

RONALD WELCH. The siege and capture of Quebec is the climax of a stirring tale of pioneer times. Alan Carey must leave Cambridge for the untamed forests of the New World, to prove his honour and courage. Ages 11-14. $2.50

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

NO PAR VALUE
COMMON SHARES
DIVIDEND NUMBER 206

A dividend of seventeen cents (17c) per share for the quarter ending December 31, 1958, payable February 25, 1959 to shareholders of record January 14, 1959.

NO PAR VALUE
CLASS "A" COMMON SHARES
DIVIDEND NUMBER 8

A dividend of thirty three and one third cents (33 1/3c) per share payable February 13, 1959 to shareholders of record January 19, 1959.

By Order of the Board,

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 24, 1958

TO ORDER ANY BOOKS
USE THIS CONVENIENT COUPON

PLEASE SEND THE FOLLOWING BOOKS:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

TOTAL $.....

Cash Enclosed ☐ Charge To Account ☐

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

BURNILL'S BOOK SHOP
100 YONGE STREET, TORONTO 1, ONTARIO PHONE EM. 3-2787

ADVENTUROUS LIFE OF SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Geoffrey Bocca — *$5.75*

I SAILED WITH RASMUSSEN

Peter Freuchen — *$4.50*

THE BIBLE WAS MY TREASURE MAP

Paul Ilton — *$5.75*

VICTORINE

F. Parkinson Keyes — *$5.25*

Available at all Booksellers

THE COPP CLARK PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED
517 WELLINGTON STREET WEST · TORONTO 2B

William Lyon Mackenzie King

A Political Biography
Vol. 1, 1874-1923
by R. MacGregor Dawson

This first volume traces Mackenzie King's life and political career to the time of his first administration as Prime Minister. Generous extracts from private correspondence and the pages of his personal diary, hitherto unpublished, reveal vividly the forces in his background, education, intimate family relationships and early interests which eventually led him into politics.

$7.50

The Great EB

The Story of the Encyclopaedia Britannica
by Herman Kogan

"This is the fascinating story of the EB's colorful history from its inception in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1768, down to the present day." *Ottawa Journal.*

". . . . . a very readable book that sustains its verve and momentum to the last page." *Toronto Daily Star.*

$4.95

All the King's Ladies

The Actresses of the Restoration
by John Harold Wilson

Here is the first book about the lively careers of an illustrious group of female players. All the little-known facts illuminating their place in this boisterous period are now presented for the first time to delight readers.

$3.95

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

but which gains added power from this repression, is an unconventional mosaic of Canadian character against an Italian landscape. The story begins with the invasion of Italy through Sicily in July, 1943.

"Execution" is a symbolic word, for it applies to those who survive brutality, leaving their former selves behind, and to those whose fate it is simply to be ploughed under, as well as to the nameless chance victims of revenge or blind justice. The man who faces execution in any form is saved from despair and insanity by self-knowledge and the strange fraternity of companions in war.

If fiction is ever subjected to brass scrutiny, some bumbling stuffed-shirt criticisms about this book are bound to be heard. Perhaps that will encourage the Canadian public to read one of the best novels yet written in our country. M.A.H.

The Love Objects

The Insolent Chariots, by John Keats—pp. 233 & line drawings by Robert Osborn —*Longmans Green—$4.50.*

HERE IS A DISCUSSION of the automobile industry in the U.S.A. and the place of the car in North American society which is fresh and lively at its soberest, and rises at times to wild and passionate invective. The manufacturers, says Mr. Keats, are less engaged in providing convenient, safe and economical transport than in fulfilling an American dream of power and grandeur. The modern car is mechanically wasteful, and bad as a piece of design, but it is what psychologists call "a love-object"; its opulence stills a hunger in the hearts of its owners.

The book is a piece of polemic, but it is not superficial. It offers plenty of statistics, of which those relating to the growing popularity of the smaller and more economical European cars are especially interesting. It also makes statements about the methods used to sell and finance the buying of cars which are hair-raising. He accuses the big manufacturers of spending research money on follies, such as building a costly-car door-slam into a cheap car, while they cling to mechanical and engineering devices which are unsafe. They worry about the sounds and smells of their cars, but they go on making cars which bounce like ping-pong balls when sharply braked, because their wheels are not set at the corners of the chassis.

Some of his financial information is extraordinary. Wretch—as he calls his time-buyer—spends $6,252 for a car which he has for five years; how does Wretch spend $1,250 on his car every year when his income is only $3,900? But somehow Wretch manages to do it, because without the car he would lose caste. Wretch simply has to have a car,

Excellent Gifts!

CANADIANS IN THE MAKING

by Arthur R. M. Lower
A vivid portrait of Canada and Canadians as seen by a distinguished historian.
$7.50

IN QUEST OF THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE

by Leslie Neatby
The history of the Canadian Arctic, and the brave expeditions that tried to penetrate it. $3.75

THE INSOLENT CHARIOTS

by John Keats
A spotlight on the American automobile—A thorough discussion on who is to blame for current trends—the public or Detroit. $4.50

VARIED OPERATIONS

by Hon. Herbert A. Bruce
A fascinating new autobiography written by one of Canada's most distinguished citizens. $6.00

THE ARMCHAIR *ESQUIRE*

The best from Esquire including contributions by:

Evelyn Waugh	John Steinbeck
F. Scott Fitzgerald	Ernest Hemingway
D. H. Lawrence	Albert Camus
G. B. Shaw	Alberto Moravia
Sinclair Lewis	Arthur Miller

and many others. $4.50

At your booksellers

LONGMANS GREEN & COMPANY

and Mrs. Wretch and the little Wretches agree with him; the more fins and chromium the car has, the better the Wretches like it, because they are not interested in transport so much as in prestige.

Who is to blame? The manufacturers, like the funeral directors, say that they give the public what it wants. Chrysler point out that they offered a practical and inexpensive car in 1954, and it was a flop. So bigger and fancier dream boats continue to appear, though the recession may make a difference.

Still the growing popularity of the mechanically sturdy, easily managed little European cars suggests that not all of the public is in agreement on this matter.

This is a very lively book, refreshing in its blasphemy against one of the gods of our present-day idolatry. If the car manufacturers and the dealers have an answer for it, now is the time for them to speak. Meanwhile *The Insolent Chariots* is deservedly a best-seller. B.E.N.

Sketchy Tales

The Picnic, and Other Stories, by Desmond Pacey—pp. 143—*Ryerson—$3.95.*

PROFESSOR Desmond Pacey, who was born in New Zealand and who has made himself a name in recent years as an earnest critic of Canadian letters, has now published this volume of stories written over a period of sixteen years. It will, I think, neither enhance nor take away from his present reputation.

The short story is an art form which has perfectly expressed the subjects of many authors. It is no longer possible, even in Canada, to describe incomplete or imperfectly mastered sketches as short stories. As literary sketches these pieces have a simple charm reminiscent of Robert Frost on the first level—without the reverberating echoes. M.A.H.

Desmond Pacey: "The Picnic"

Choose These Books On The English Scene

THE WORK OF THE QUEEN

By Dermot Morrah, Arundel Herald Extraordinary. An authoritative account of the day-to-day work that is carried out by the Queen. Illustrated. $3.25

PRINCESS MARGARET

By Gordon Langley Hall. A colourful and informal biography of lovely Princess Margaret. The first book on the Princess since she was seventeen. $3.95

HOW NOW, ENGLAND

By Philip Gibbs. A penetrating study of England today in many aspects of its social and political life. By a famous journalist. $3.50

THE RYERSON PRESS
299 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO 2-B

modern art

Edited by CHARLES McCURDY

A handsome volume offering the most complete pictorial survey of modern art published to date. More than a thousand photographs depict the major art movements of the past century including painting, sculpture, architecture and design. Each field is introduced by a leading authority to provide the reader with a concise chronological commentary. A classified bibliography gives detailed information. Modern Art is a wonderful gift book idea.....$9.50

"Your local bookseller plays an important role in the cultural progress of your community. When you patronize him, you support his efforts to make your community a better place in which to live."

at your bookstore

BRETT-MACMILLAN LTD.

A Lovable Book

PREACHER'S KIDS

The story of a Minister's family in the early 1900's

$4.50

At Your Book Store

SMITHERS & BONELLIE LTD.

TORONTO, Ont.

LIBRARIANS WANTED

NORTH YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

In Metropolitan Toronto's Largest Suburb requires BOOKMOBILE LIBRARIANS with B.A., B.L.S., degrees to take charge of bookmobiles. Salary range $4,269.-$5,387. Pension plan and other fringe benefits contributed to by library board. Modern main library under construction and branch building program under study. Challenging opportunities for vigorous professional librarians.

Apply, W. L. Graff, Chief Librarian, North York Public Library, 5190 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario.

Suzanne Butler: "Portrait of Peter West"

Books Received

Walls of Glass (Phyllis Bottome)—*British Books—$3.50.*

The Sealed Knot (Stuart Lowrie)—*Copp, Clark—$3.00.*

The Grey Seas Under (Farley Mowat)—*McClelland & Stewart—$5.00.*

Elephants (Richard Carrington) — *Clarke, Irwin—$5.00.*

The Season's Lovers (Miriam Waddington) —*Ryerson—$2.50.*

The Ironic German (Erich Heller)—*British Books—$5.50.*

The Armchair Esquire (edit. A. Gingrich & L. R. Hills)—*Longmans Green—$4.50.*

Canadians in the Making (A. R. M. Lower) —*Longmans Green—$7.50.*

Position At Noon (Eric Linklater)—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

The Rainbow and the Rose (Nevil Shute) —*Geo. J. McLeod—$4.50.*

The Crossing of Antarctica (Fuchs & Hillary)—*British Books—$6.50.*

The Heavenly Carthorse (Esme Hamilton) —*British Books—$2.35.*

Visual History of Canada (G. L. Gray)—*British Books—$0.70.*

Pepe Moreno and the Roller Skates (Eric Allen)—*British Books—$2.10.*

The Story of Marie Antoinette (Anna French)—*British Books—$3.00.*

Duck and the Diesel Engine (Rev. W. Awdry)—*British Books—$1.00.*

Quinn of the Fury (Showell Styles) — *British Books—$3.00.*

Opera Stories for Young People (Gladys Davidson)—*British Books—$3.00.*

Swan Feather (Lorna Hill) — *British Books—$2.35.*

The Fat Cat Pimpernel (David Walker)—*British Books—$2.10.*

Gwenno the Goat (M. E. Eldridge) — *British Books—$1.85.*

USA Second Glass Power? (Drew Pearson & Jack Anderson)—*Musson—$4.95.*

Samuel Pepys in the Diary (Percival Hunt) —*Burns & MacEeachern—$6.25.*

Mountains in the Sea (Martin Holdgate)—*Macmillan—$5.00.*

The Arts in Canada:
A Stock-Taking at Mid-Century

Edited by MALCOLM ROSS

A critical inquiry into the arts, major and minor, by fourteen experts. Contributors include Robert Ayre, William Dale, John Beckwith, Ken Johnstone, Boyd Neel, Mavor Moore, Jean Beraud and several others. Over 100 illustrations, 20 in full colour.

$10.00

The Collected Poems of E. J. Pratt

Second Edition, Edited with an introduction by NORTHROP FRYE

A new, enlarged edition including more recent major works, *Behind the Log, Towards the Last Spike,* not in the 1944 edition. Northrop Frye's introduction is a major critical essay on the general theme of Pratt's poetry.

$5.00

A Mixture of Frailties

ROBERTSON DAVIES

"Mr. Davies has no peer in Canada as a humorous writer," *Toronto Star.*

$3.95

Execution

COLIN McDOUGALL

"Mr. McDougall handles the actions of war with a vividness and sureness rarely excelled," *New York Herald Tribune.*

$3.50

King George VI:
His Life and Reign

by J. W. WHEELER-BENNETT

The life story of King George VI is a study in the growth of the individual in relation to Kingship, a study in which persistence in the face of adversity, and in which courage and wisdom in dealing with grave issues are conspicuous factors.

$10.00

at all bookstores

MACMILLAN *of* CANADA

BANK OF MONTREAL

Founded in 1817

CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1958

ASSETS

Cash on hand and due from banks and bankers		$ 271,232,327
Cheques and other items in transit, net		264,686,094
Government of Canada and Provincial Government Securities, at amortized value		1,004,904,111
Other securities, not exceeding market value		225,014,451
Call Loans		160,304,529
		$1,926,141,512
Commercial and other loans		1,084,843,075
Mortgages and hypothecs insured under the National Housing Act, 1954		171,371,272
Bank Premises		40,887,524
Customers' liability under acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit, as per contra		47,828,101
Other Assets		6,717,070
		$3,277,788,554

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$3,038,349,556
Acceptances, guarantees and letters of credit		47,828,101
Other Liabilities		16,044,937
Capital authorized—7,500,000 shares of $10 each	$ 75,000,000	
Capital paid-up	$ 54,000,000	
Rest Account	120,000,000	
Undivided Profits	1,565,960	175,565,960
		$3,277,788,554

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

Earnings for the year ended October 31st, 1958, after making transfers to inner reserves, out of which full provision for diminution in the value of investments and loans has been made and after provision for depreciation of bank premises	$ 22,889,690
Provision for Income Taxes	12,533,000
Leaving Net Profits of	$ 10,356,690
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive by way of dividends	8,904,564
Net additions for the year	$ 1,452,126
Undivided Profits at October 31st, 1957	2,113,834
	$ 3,565,960
Transferred to Rest Account	2,000,000
Undivided Profits at October 31st, 1958	$ 1,565,960

GORDON R. BALL
President

G. ARNOLD HART
General Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President
GORDON R. BALL

Executive Vice-President
ARTHUR C. JENSEN

Vice-Presidents
LOUIS L. LANG
JOHN A. MacAULAY, *Q.C.*

L. J. BELNAP
G. BLAIR GORDON
ROBERT A. LAIDLAW
R. G. IVEY, *Q.C.*
J. V. R. PORTEOUS
C. G. HEWARD, *Q.C.*
B. C. GARDNER, *M.C.*
R. C. BERKINSHAW, *C.B.E.*
HENRY G. BIRKS
The Hon.
CHARLES J. BURCHELL, *P.C., Q.C.*
R. E. STAVERT
GEORGE W. BOURKE
NOAH A. TIMMINS, JR.
Col. The Hon.
CLARENCE WALLACE, *C.B.E.*
The Hon.
HARTLAND deM. MOLSON, *O.B.E.*
H. GREVILLE SMITH, *C.B.E.*
R. E. POWELL
ROBERT J. DINNING
HAROLD S. FOLEY
H. G. HILTON
Maj.-Gen. GEORGE P. VANIER, *D.S.O., M.C.*
W. A. ARBUCKLE
THOMAS W. EADIE
HENRY S. WINGATE
N. R. CRUMP
H. ROY CRABTREE
RALPH B. BRENAN
The Rt. Hon.
CLARENCE D. HOWE, *P.C.*

General Manager
G. ARNOLD HART

The BANK OF MONTREAL spans Canada with 749 branches, and it has offices of its own in London, New York and San Francisco, a Special Representative in Chicago, and a European Representative in Paris.

Offices for Armed Services at Marville, Grostenquin and Metz, in France, and at Baden Soellingen, Zweibrucken, Soest, Hemer and Werl in Germany.

Affiliate in the Caribbean Area
Bank of London & Montreal Limited
Head Office: Nassau, Bahamas

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

Canada's First Bank ... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

Over 20,000 Own it for

AFIC

- √ Growth of Income
- √ Capital Appreciation
- √ Income Tax Credit

Invest in

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

Gives you an interest in about 90 first-class investments.
Over $30,000,000 paid in dividends.

Phone or write for information

A. F. Francis & Company Limited

MEMBER OF THE INVESTMENT DEALERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

66 King St. W. TORONTO EMpire 3-0138
Pigott Bldg. HAMILTON JAckson 7-9263

MINOX

the gift extraordinary

new
MINOX B
automatic camera with built-in shutter-coupled exposure meter
$169.95
with chrome finish, leather case and safety chain

Tiny ultra-miniature precision camera — only 3⅞" long, weighs 3¼ oz. **TAKES PERFECT FULL SIZE PICTURES.** Fast, accurate, **easy to use.** Critically sharp f/3.5 lens, all speeds to 1/1000 sec., many other features. The perfect gift for an important business associate or valued friend.

MINOX WITHOUT METER, $139.50.

At your dealer's or write for literature to Dept. S.

Wm. Sayles Company
579 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO 2B

Gold & Dross

A speculation in tungsten — Buying a live industry on right basis — Long-term view on uranium — Reducing mine operating cost.

Placer Development

Please explain the decline in Placer Development.—D.S., Victoria.

Placer is a casualty of low metal prices of the last year or two. Commencing in March, 1958, monthly shipments of lead and zinc concentrates from the Jersey mine of the subsidiary Canadian Exploration were reduced at the request of the smelter to two-thirds of the average shipped during the 1957 calendar year. This necessitated stockpiling excess production.

At the Emerald tungsten mine of Canadian Explorations, mining of developed ore to the present bottom level was continued following completion of the contract with the U.S. General Services Administration. Excess production is being stockpiled pending satisfactory sales. Considerable indicated but undeveloped reserves of tungsten ore remain on the property.

The trend of metal prices reflects in Placer's net profit for the year ended April 30, 1958, declining to $2.4 million or 94 cents a share from $1.39 a share for the previous year.

Besides the interests vested in Canadian Exploration, Placer has a variety of other holdings. An important one is Coronet Oil Co., which for the fiscal year had a net profit of approximately $200,000 versus approximately $350,000 the previous year.

Placer represents a desirable vehicle for any one who wishes to speculate on the possibility of a continued resurgence in the demand for metals, especially tungsten.

Dominion Bridge

How does Dominion Bridge look marketwise?—C.S., Kingston.

Dominion Bridge manufactures and fabricates a number of products whose market depends on the rate at which industry and utilities add to their capital investment. The rate of capital investment would probably have to take a sharp upward move in order for quotations on the stock to move up in the near-term future.

Over the longer term this is a very interesting situation. Indicated dividend is $1 per share per year, giving a yield of about 5%. This is quite good, considering the company operates in an area so closely tied to the economy and to resource development.

The company earned upwards of $3 a share in 1957 but the decline in the total market has led to increased competition and lower profit margins on new work obtained. The dividend rate, however, appears to secure in view of the strong working capital position—$34.3 million at the end of 1957.

Capital structure consists of only approximately 2.5 million shares of common stock, no senior securities. Comparing working capital per share with a price of $20 for the common, it is obvious the buyer is getting into a live industry on an exceptionally favorable basis.

Lorado Mines

Could I draw on your valued columns for a rundown on Lorado Mines? — W.H., London.

Like other uranium-ore producers Lorado has a contract with the federal government providing for purchase of its output up until 1963. Indications are with milling at 700 tons a day for this period the company will be able to pay its debenture interest and redeem the debentures. Since the mill may handle up to 800 tons daily profits could be stepped up sharply. Production in excess of 700 tons would lower unit costs.

Earnings of Lorado for the first four months of the current fiscal year to August 31, 1958, averaged $100,000 per month before write-offs and taxes. Gradual improvement in monthly earnings is expected to the end of 1958 and for 1959 earnings are estimated at $250,000 per month before write-offs and taxes.

Milling rate during the current fiscal year has averaged approximately 600 tons per day with the rate scheduled from Nov. 1, 1958, at 650 tons daily, or equal to production of $1,000,000 monthly, with further increase anticipated in Jan. 1959 to 700 tons daily, equal to production of $1,100,000 per month.

The company has encountered a number of technical difficulties and delays resulting in lower production than anticipated and in additional capital expenditures during the long period which has been required to bring the mill up to rated capacity. Consequently actual income has been

much below and financial requirements have been substantially above original estimates.

Owing to financial position it was necessary late in 1957 to increase bank credit from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The outlook for uranium producers after expiration of the government contracts on whose strength they were brought into operation is dependent upon further government contracts or the development of a free civilian market at profitable prices.

Bralorne

I am interested in stock of Bralorne Mines and would like you to tell me what if anything is new and significant at this mine.— L.R., Halifax.

Bralorne has about completed the extensive program of essential work to improve ventilation and to prepare additional stopes on the lower levels. This can lead to a reduction in operating costs.

The company has commenced development of the '79' vein on the 29th level and completed installation of the 35th level pocket. It has started the crosscut to intersect the '79' and '77' veins on the 35th level and will be starting a crosscut to the same veins on the 34th level.

A diamond drilling program is in progress to correlate the vein exposed in the Queen shaft a short distance above the 36th level.

Completion of raises in the lower levels of the Queen section has greatly improved ventilation and lowered temperatures in the working places. The final section of the ventilation raise system, from the sixth level to surface, is well under way and will be slashed to full diameter and finished early in 1959.

Bralorne is an exceptionally rich mine as indicated by its production for the nine months to Sept. 30 when it milled 108,771 tons and recovered 71,362 ounces of gold. High-grade gold mining operations on a tonnage basis are none too plentiful.

Hudson Bay Mining

How is it Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting has perked up? Think it will go higher?— J.H., Saskatoon.

Mining rich ore deposits astride the Manitoba - Saskatchewan border, Hudson Bay is a beneficiary of the recent improvement in metal prices. Higher levels for lead and zinc resulted in a sharp upturn in earnings for the September quarter. Net for the period was $2.25 million or 82 cents a share against about 50 cents for each of the first two quarters.

An important possible byproduct of improved metal prices is the promotion of material which might otherwise be sub-

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited
Investment Dealers — Business Established 1889

Clarkson, Gordon & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Montreal • Toronto • Hamilton • London • Windsor
Winnipeg • Regina • Calgary • Edmonton • Vancouver

in Toronto – the
PARK PLAZA
of course!

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

CONDENSED STATEMENT AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1958

ASSETS

Cash Resources (including items in transit)	$ 523,286,848
Government and Other Securities	1,076,772,950
Call Loans	174,652,458
Total Quick Assets	$ 1,774,712,256
Loans and Discounts	1,011,767,250
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.H.A., 1954	140,215,347
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit, as per contra	35,600,781
Bank Premises	32,309,183
Other Assets	22,187,545
Total Assets	$ 3,016,792,362

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$ 2,818,399,750
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit		35,600,781
Other Liabilities		16,624,747
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital Paid Up	$ 45,000,000	
Rest Account	100,000,000	
Undivided Profits	1,167,084	146,167,084
Total Liabilities		$ 3,016,792,362

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS

Year Ended October 31, 1958

Balance of profit for the year before provision for income taxes but after making transfers to inner reserves out of which full provision has been made for diminution in value of investments and loans	$ 20,162,347
Provision for income taxes	9,950,000
Balance available for distribution	$ 10,212,347
Dividends	7,198,544
Amount carried forward	$ 3,013,803
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1957	2,153,281
	$ 5,167,084
Transferred to Rest Account	4,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1958	$ 1,167,084

N. J. McKINNON
PRESIDENT

J. P. R. WADSWORTH
GENERAL MANAGER

marginal into the category of ore. In consequence, Hudson Bay's life expectancy and possibilities of additions to ore reserves, which were already impressive, can now be considered as improved.

There is no telling what valuation the market could put on Hudson Bay or any other mine and there never will be until some one invents a machine for seeing under the ground. The $1 quarterly dividend and the company's strong financial position can be calculated to increase the impact of any favorable development news on the market.

Brazilian

Why did Brazilian Traction decide to pay no further dividends in 1958? — B.E., London.

Brazilian is caught in the pincers of an exchange situation. Its operating companies earn their returns in cruzeiros. Earnings have continued to rise this year in cruzeiros but to decline in terms of dollars. Brazilian officials are, however, hopeful that the exchange crisis through which Brazil is passing is in course of being overcome. Some evidence of this exists in the recent improvement in the free market rate for the cruzeiro.

Brazilian paid one cash dividend of 25 cents on the common stock in 1958 versus 53 cents plus a stock dividend in 1957 and 75 cents plus a stock dividend in 1956.

Gulch Mines

Can you bring me up to date on Gulch Mines?—B.M., Windsor.

Gulch Mines is undertaking drilling on the former Maylac property in Ontario's Little Long Lac district. The property had been permitted to flood following cessation of work some years ago and had to be unwatered.

The property was opened by former operators to a depth of 450 feet with three levels, at 225, 325 and 425 feet. Little work was done on the 325 and 425 levels and Gulch proposes to concentrate for the present on the 425 level.

The former operation was hampered by a shortage of electric power but this has been remedied since the property was closed in 1947.

Gulch had set up equipment on the property which it brought in from its uranium operation following its shutdown.

Pioneer Gold

I haven't heard much lately about Pioneer Gold Mines. How is it doing?—R.J., Winnipeg.

Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. is still very much alive with preparations under way to deepen its No. 5 internal shaft for an additional level. The plan is for the 30th

level to tap the "27" vein, the source of the bulk of production on four levels from 26 to 29 inclusive.

First located on the 10th and 11th levels the "27" vein's dimensions assumed importance below the 22nd level and it became the company's prime breadwinner in 1951.

Pioneer is continuing the search for new ore in other directions on a property which in the past has proved to be rich and lively. Since the beginning of the century it has turned out more than $40 million gold. It is located on Cadwallader Creek in the Bridge River area of British Columbia.

The company rang up an operating profit of $94,486 in the three months ended June 30 from production valued at $451,409. Cost aid for the period is estimated at $42,000.

The mill is designed to treat 250 tons a day but has achieved 315 tons a day. Pioneer has about 250 employees.

One could look for Bridge River properties to be in the forefront of any reflection of more favorable sentiment to gold.

Yellowknife Bear

What is your opinion of Yellowknife Bear?—S.B., Hamilton.

Yellowknife Bear is a holding company whose position is dominated by its interest in Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines.

Yellowknife Bear portfolio as of June 30, 1958, had a market valuation of $4.3 million, of which $3 million was accounted for by a block of 481,820 shares of Giant. The latter looks to increase its treatment rate to 1,000 tons a day and this, along with a higher recovery rate, should improve its earnings.

Beside Giant Yellowknife, Bear is interested in Consolidated Sudbury Basin, in Chibougamau copper properties and in a variety of other mineral holdings.

For the investor who is mainly interested in Giant Yellowknife, a direct participation in that company rather than through the medium of Yellowknife Bear is to be recommended. The other Yellowknife Bear holdings are hardly large enough for developments within them, unless of an exceptional character, to have a substantial effect on its market valuation.

Book Value

As a newcomer to investments I am somewhat confused by the terms "book value" and "earned surplus" which I see in brokers' analyses of some shares. Have these terms any significance in analyzing the position of a stock?—W.B., Cornwall.

The terms "book value" and "earned surplus" may or may not be significant.

Book value of a common stock is the net asset value per share applicable to it.

What are your investments worth now?

Now is a good time to take a fresh look at your investments. An up-to-date valuation of your present holdings may indicate some desirable changes in your portfolio.

Dominion Securities has competent analysts to provide this service, without obligation. If you are interested just write or call . . .

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Established 1901

Toronto Montreal Vancouver New York London, Eng.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending January 14, 1959, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable Series "B" — 40 cents per share

The dividend will be payable January 15, 1959, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 10th day of December, 1958. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH.
Secretary.

Toronto, November 11, 1958.

NORANDA MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable December 15th, 1958 to shareholders of record November 21st, 1958.

By Order of the Board.
C. H. Windeler,
Secretary

Toronto, Ontario
November 13th, 1958

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW FOR SOUND INVESTING

If you would like to receive from Burns Bros. and Company Ltd., up-to-date facts on companies and industries worthy of your investment consideration, fill in the coupon below.

Please send me the current and future issues of "Investment Review" prepared and compiled by your Research Department, at no obligation to me.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

PROVINCE .....

Mail to:

BURNS BROS. & COMPANY LTD.

44 King St. W., Toronto 1

Members of: The Toronto Stock Exchange
The Canadian Stock Exchange

the most
wonderful holiday idea *you ever had!*

The Canadian Pacific Airlines' *Orient Tour* is a holiday that's completely different, out of this world, a dream vacation. But it's a dream you *live* – for every single minute of twenty-two days!

You'll visit such fascinating places as Tokyo, Hong Kong, Macao and Bangkok (the very names breathe mystery and romance!) for a host of sights, sounds and experiences; memories you'll always treasure.

This unique adventure into the Far East is conducted in as luxurious a fashion as you wish, your way smoothed for you by a senior official of Canadian Pacific Airlines. You fly across the Pacific in the great jet-prop Britannia; you'll have first class hotel accommodation throughout, plus that service and hospitality for which Canadian Pacific is world-famous.

See your Travel Agent or any Canadian Pacific office about details of this truly brilliant, unforgettable holiday idea and ask for the colourful descriptive folder!

All inclusive, 22-day Orient Tour: $2,000.00 (Tourist from Vancouver)

Tours leave the last Sunday of every month.

Canadian Pacific AIRLINES

WINGS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

It is the sum of the assets less liabilities and senior securities divided by the outstanding common stock. It doesn't mean a great deal since the criterion of a stock's desirability is the earnings back of it. In fact, a high book value in relation to earnings may indicate a low degree of profitability for a company. A case in mind is a company whose common has a book value of $60 a share yet sells for only $24 a share because that's all that earnings warrant.

Conversely the stock of a mining company might have a very low book value yet could show a major increase in value overnight because of the results of one drill hole.

Book value may loom large with figure filberts but not with realistic investors.

The term "surplus" can have a good deal of meaning, depending on the size of the surplus. The opposite of a surplus is a deficit.

Surplus may or may not be available for dividends but is difficult to imagine a company with a deficit paying dividends.

In Brief

Are MacLeod-Cockshutt and Kerr-Addison doing anything with their Longlac copper prospect?—P.J., Cornwall.

Depth diamond drilling is seeking tonnage as well as enrichment of grade.

What is the position of Marbenor Malartic?—K.S., New Westminster.

Suspected for many years of harboring gold occurrences, Marbenor is to receive a fresh whirl under the aegis of Little Long Lac, which is putting $750,000 on the line.

Do you like Cons. Discovery at recent levels?—B.J., Moncton.

Speculative.

Is Stanrock Uranium making any progress?—H.H., Brantford.

Working into the range of its 3,000-ton capacity. Mill heads are good, so is recovery.

What is United New Fortune Mines doing?—S.R., Chatham.

Seeking its fortune on several fronts. Recently received a fresh injection of cash with which to pursue its luck.

Is Nor-Acme Gold Mines still extracting gold ore at Snow Lake, Man?—T.B., Peterboro.

Operation terminated last July after nine years of existence.

Any chance of Osisko drilling its Noranda property again?—D.T., Kitchener.

This chance is always present considering Osisko's location, but drilling would await the establishment of an ice base. The ground is largely under water.

127th Annual Statement

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1832

C. SYDNEY FROST, *President*

F. WILLIAM NICKS, *Vice-President and General Manager*

CONDENSED STATEMENT OCTOBER 31, 1958

Assets	1958	1957
Cash clearings and due from banks	$ 247,872,764	$ 193,546,011
Canadian Government securities at amortized value	338,901,444	220,021,516
Canadian Provincial Government securities at amortized value	19,116,993	4,837,480
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value	109,072,822	93,993,947
Call loans (secured)	133,136,698	141,498,363
Other loans and discounts (less provision for estimated loss)	797,867,038	659,702,434
Customers' liability under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)	31,253,962	19,780,600
Bank premises	18,289,450	16,008,850
Controlled companies	6,419,206	5,325,787
Other assets	2,094,616	646,177
	$1,704,024,993	$1,355,361,165

Liabilities	1958	1957
Deposits	$1,595,474,227	$1,260,611,795
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	31,253,962	19,780,600
Other liabilities	6,011,237	4,964,680
	$1,632,739,426	$1,285,357,075

Shareholders' Equity				
Capital paid-up	$18,000,000		$18,000,000	
Rest Account	52,400,000		50,400,000	
Undivided profits	885,567		1,604,090	
		71,285,567		70,004,090
		$1,704,024,993		$1,355,361,165

GENERAL OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA. MORE THAN 500 BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA AND IN JAMAICA
CUBA • PUERTO RICO • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC • BAHAMAS • TRINIDAD • BARBADOS
LONDON, ENG., 24-26 WALBROOK, E.C.4 AND 11 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.1; NEW YORK, U.S.A., 37 WALL ST.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
of Canada, Limited
AND WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Annual Report of the Board of Directors for the Year Ended August 31, 1958

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, herewith are presented the Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries at the close of the fiscal year August 31, 1958. Also presented is a statement on the examination of the books and accounts of the company by your auditors, Messrs. Ernst & Ernst.

Profits from operations, after depreciation and after all deductions but before taxes on income, amounted to $1,489,992.33. Net profit, after provision for income tax, amounted to $1,006,807.82. This net profit amounts to $29.09 per share on the preferred stock and after a dividend of 7% on the preferred stock, to $3.40 per share on the common stock. Total dividends paid to shareholders during the year amounted to $702,876.00.

The earned surplus of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries for the year ending August 31, 1958, amounted to $10,454,083.40 as compared with $9,853,777.17 at the end of the previous year. The increase in earned surplus results in part from retained earnings and to approximately an equal extent from consolidation of the accounts of Duford Limited, which is now a wholly-owned subsidiary. A considerable proportion of the increase in surplus through the consolidation of Duford Limited, resulted from the sale of property at substantially more than book value.

As shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, total current assets amounted to $16,010,440.52 as compared to $16,330,937.12 last year. Current liabilities amounted to $5,654,271.36 as compared to $6,308,545.07 in the previous year. Net working capital increased by $333,777.11.

Completion of the new paint plant and warehouse at Annacis Island in the Vancouver area was delayed as a result of prolonged strikes of electrical workers and plumbers. Since the settlement of those two strikes, work has been progressing rapidly so that there is every expectation that the plant will be in operation before the end of this calendar year.

During this past fiscal year, parts of the Winnipeg properties used by The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company Limited have been sold, with the result that operations for that company are on a very much more satisfactory basis.

In order adequately to serve the growing market in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, construction of new warehouse facilities, has been started in Winnipeg on 12 acres of land purchased in the community of St. James. Completion of this project is expected by early spring.

As a result of an aggressive program of expansion of company operated branches, the total number of such branches is now 97. These branches, in addition to selling directly to consumers and painters in their immediate areas, serve as convenient warehouses for dealers everywhere. Proximity of branches to dealers permits dealers to conduct their businesses with smaller inventories and consequently, smaller investments. Branches also provide painters with a convenient source of supply for all of their requirements.

The new color program instituted this past year, has proved very successful, and will be expanded in our new fiscal year. The Color Harmony Guide, which is available as a free color service to customers, provides authoritative suggestions for color selections.

Although sales in the automotive industry suffered during the past year, sales of trade sales products showed very satisfactory improvement. In spite of loss of sales volume to the automotive industry, total sales volume reached an all time peak.

New products recently added to our line include the Loxon line of basement wall finishes and the Dexall line of associated products. Both of these lines are expected to add significantly to our sales volume in 1958-59.

We want to extend our grateful thanks to our staff throughout our organization for their loyal and effective service during this past year.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

A. W. STEUDEL,
Chairman.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
President.

MONTREAL, QUE.
November 19, 1958.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET — AUGUST 31, 1958

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand		$ 61,250.00
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts		6,960,802.76
Other accounts receivable		127,440.30
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, in process and finished merchandise at the lower of cost or market prices		8,343,406.92
Insurance, taxes and other expenses prepaid		156,858.65
Advertising stock, stationery and other supplies		360,681.89
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$16,010,440.52
INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS		
Investment in partly-owned subsidiary companies not consolidated	$ 7,250.00	
Capital stock of affiliated company	200,000.00	
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	113,165.11	320,415.11
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land, buildings, machinery and equipment — generally at cost	$10,111,235.61	
Less allowances for depreciation	6,739,163.84	
	$ 3,372,071.77	
Leasehold improvements less amortization of $25,348.22	90,146.36	3,462,218.13
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Formulae, trade marks and good will		1.00
		$19,793,074.76

NOTE: At January 1, 1958, the Company replaced its informal employees' retirement plan with a non-funded, terminable, formal plan.

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank overdraft (net)		$ 1,899,045.47
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities		3,403,755.68
Owing to affiliated company		137,478.49
Income and other taxes—estimated		213,991.72
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		$ 5,654,271.36
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS		
Capital stock:		
Seven per cent cumulative preferred, par value $100.00 per share:		
Authorized — 40,000 shares		
Outstanding — 34,600 shares	$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value common:		
Authorized — 225,000 shares		
Outstanding — 224,720 shares	224,720.00	
Earned surplus	10,454,083.40	14,138,803.40
		$19,793,074.76

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
V. M. DRURY, *Director*
W. GAGNON, *Director*

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1958

PROFIT AND LOSS

Profit from operations for the year before provision for depreciation and other items shown below		$ 2,435,368.21
Other Income:		
Dividends received on capital stock of unconsolidated subsidiaries	$ 13,100.00	
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	102,324.38	115,424.38
		$ 2,550,792.59
Other deductions:		
Interest on bank loans	$ 304,992.73	
Allowances paid to retired employees — Note	140,952.06	
Legal fees	17,422.40	
Remuneration of executive officers and directors' fees	227,278.12	
Provision for depreciation	356,522.17	
Amortization of leasehold improvements	13,632.78	1,060,800.26
PROFIT BEFORE TAXES ON INCOME		$ 1,489,992.33
Taxes on income for the year — estimated	$ 700,000.00	
Less overprovision for prior years' taxes	216,815.49	483,184.51
NET PROFIT		$ 1,006,807.82

EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at beginning of year		$ 9,853,777.17
Add:		
Net profit for the year	$1,006,807.82	
Surplus attributable to shares of subsidiary partly-owned in prior years, now wholly-owned	296,374.41	1,303,182.23
		$11,156,959.40
Deduct:		
Dividends paid during the year:		
Preferred — $7.00 per share	$ 242,200.00	
Common — $2.05 per share	460,676.00	702,876.00
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR		$10,454,083.40

The Note to the financial statements appears on the balance sheet.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

We have examined the consolidated financial statements of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries for the year ended August 31, 1958, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of profit and loss and earned surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries at August 31, 1958, and the consolidated results of their operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year and as shown by the books of the companies.

In accordance with the provision of The Companies Act, 1934, we report that earnings of subsidiary companies not consolidated are reflected in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

MONTREAL, *October 9, 1958.*

ERNST & ERNST

Babies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

you can say "now it has a soul or spirit, but yesterday it did not have one."

Whatever is there comes into existence slowly and gradually. Even birth itself is merely a change in the way of living. It marks no particular stage of development and may be earlier or later than is usual by a considerable degree without serious hazard. Growth and development are continuous and the event of birth is actually little more than an arbitrary transfer involving change in the nature of breathing and feeding. Yet it is also the time at which the dark unscratched slate of the mind begins to be inscribed by the world of light and life around it. But what if the slate is incapable of receiving impressions or if no senses are there to inscribe it? Is there still a soul, or only the aborted or thwarted seed of a soul?

Leaving aside the question whether the soul, the real you, so to speak, can exist apart from your body and can survive the death of the body, I contend that it is in the first place something that comes into existence imperceptibly and that it normally grows and develops as part of the person as a whole. And that like the rest of the individual it may be still-born, stultified or warped. It increases with time and in many cases becomes great, and clearly recognizably so. I believe it grows in much the same way as other aspects of life, that is, according to the inborn capacity and the circumstances or experiences it enounters. And by the same reckoning, if we have souls that grow and develop to an extraordinary degree, other creatures have souls of their own, different perhaps and smaller but present nevertheless.

What we claim for ourselves we cannot deny altogether to at least some of our non-human companions. We commonly admit this even if we do not say it in so many words. A dog lover recognizes qualities in a dog that are much less obvious in a cow, qualities that would be thought of as qualities of the soul if they were seen in a human being. Yet these very qualities are not present at birth in either the puppy or the baby. All the spiritual and mental qualities that give dignity, worth and value to individual human lives and to human existence as a whole come into being as individual development continues through infancy, childhood, youth and maturity; as experiences of all kinds are lived through and built into the fabric of the person. He is great who grows great, and this is as true of the spirit and personality as of any other side of life.

The unborn baby has no soul to speak of, only a capacity to grow one. When a baby dies because of premature birth or from some misadventure within the womb, very little has actually died. The tragic loss is not in what was already present but the loss of what might have been and in the sudden curtailment of parental hope and anticipation. Yet such a tragedy is small compared with that of producing something that will grow insofar as flesh and bone and blood are concerned but is nothing human in what matters most. There is no satisfaction in producing brawn that has not even the integrity and meaningfullness of one of the lower animals, and is of value neither to God nor man. Minds that misfunction from birth, even though the body be beautiful, are in reality far more horribly distorted than any mishapeness that the body itself can exhibit.

There is no merit in nurturing soulless, witless, masses of living matter simply because they can be fed and can be maintained alive, and are of human origin. If there is no possibility for the growth and flowering of the human spirit, there is no reason for existence of the human body. The congenital idiot, or the totally afflicted, from whatever prenatal cause, may never know what is lacking and may not suffer, though sheer misery at an animal level is always possible. But the parental agony persists as long as the animated nonentity lives, quite apart from the financial drain that often cripples the family throughout its most critical period.

It would be far better all round, for state, family, and imbecile alike, if death of the mistakenly born took place at birth instead of thirty or forty years later. It is all too easy to push them out of sight, no matter what the anguish and cost may be to those immediately concerned, and so avoid the decision whether they ought to live at all. We are squeamish and soft-hearted rather than compassionate and hard-headed, and prefer the easy way of avoiding an issue rather than face it and see it for what it is.

Taking lives is no easy matter, at least it should not be, although we do it joyfully enough when it comes to wildlife of any size, whether bird or beast, and we do it without qualm to our own kind once the formal sanction of war has been declared. Ordinarily however we shrink from it, even to the extent of denying an old and suffering person his right to end his own life if he so desires, as gross a denial of human liberty and the right to call your soul your own as any I know. We keep alive those that should never have been born, and those that wish desperately to depart, chiefly for our own peace of mind, as though anything that disturbs our precious peace of mind is wrong. Peace of mind, so ardently sought after, is too often just a name for the absence of real thought and understanding, for by the very nature of things I cannot see how any mind can be at peace and be unconcerned and yet be worthy of being called a mind.

Apart from the mentally crippled babies there is the special question of Siamese twins. Siamese twins are identical twins that are not quite separate and are in the same biological category as a two-headed baby although far less extreme. If the bodies can live, the brains and all that develops in connection with them are usually normal, except for circumstances. The two bodies may be joined almost anywhere and the question here is what to do about the situation. In my opinion, it is no better to allow two individuals to go on living in such a state than it would be to join two free individuals together and compel them to live out their lives in that condition. It should be a criminal offense not to separate conjoined twins, no matter how dangerous the procedure may be. If the outcome is almost certain death, that is far better than permitting lives to continue in a union which is soul-wrecking for all concerned.

We owe it to all children that they begin life as separate individuals with the capacity and at least a chance of blossoming into human maturity. When this is not possible, we should be merciful and nip them in the bud, even if it hurts us to do so.

Human Rights

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

than of an Assembly resolution. Indeed, the Declaration became at once an inspiration to some states, a needle for others and a threat to those whose social pattern was so glaringly at variance with these professed ideals. For the West European family of nations there already was enough experience with these claims which men could make upon their governments to render many of the provisions familiar if not redundant.

One has only to remember the long history of the concept of natural law in its many forms, running through western culture, from the Stoics to our own time, to realize that much of the Declaration was the familiar ground of the Greek-Roman and Judaeic-Christian values and institutions that fused into the European society we long have known. Of course, the emphases had varied greatly. Declamations about the "rights of man" in France left much to be desired in the administration of its criminal law even until the end of the nineteenth century. The great constitutional reforms in the United Kingdom in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had not solved by themselves the cruel barbarities of industrialism or the medieval hangover of British criminal justice—about which Dickens wrote so much and educated a generation. While the philosophic equalities provided by the United States' Constitution did not of themselves resolve the issue of slavery or

the oppressive weight of industrialism until the trade union movement brought its "countervailing power" to bear.

Yet by the end of World War I the patterns of western welfare and constitutionalism were becoming set nationally and internationally. The rights of men to economic security, rarely written into law, were now slowly becoming matters of fundamental political policy; and these were complemented by the obligation on more fortunate states to make life viable for those whom "history for a while seemed to have disenfranchized". By the time the United Nations Charter came to be drafted in 1945 political and personal freedoms were deeply imbedded in the law of most western states and of many of those ex-colonial areas that they had strongly influenced. At the same time the claims for economic security and welfare were so largely accepted by modern governments that they had become a clear obligation where the step from policy to law was now only a formal one.

How clearly this was true may be illustrated by the steps taken in the United States in 1946 when, in this most ideologically conservative of western states, it was found desirable and possible to pass the Full Employment Act. This Act placed an obligation upon the executive to watch the fever charts of the economy and to take those necessary neo-Keynsian measures that would forever eliminate mass unemployment as a cyclical experience for American society. From the "rights of man" expressing the revolutionary zeal of France to the Universal Declaration of 1948, from the natural law of the Stoics through the Christian fathers to Jefferson and our own day, statements asserting the limits beyond which government cannot go and founding the claims of men for achieving happiness, are now part of the great pattern which few communities can either resist or ignore.

Yet it is not easy to assess the consequences of the Declaration for member-states or the world as a whole. Indeed, the Assembly had little real hope that by itself it would become an "effective" device to police the decency of governments and, shortly thereafter, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly required of the Commission on Human Rights that a draft convenant, binding upon its signatories, should supplement and give true legal effect to the Declaration. It was soon apparent, however, that single treaty embracing civil-political and the social-economic rights would meet with the massive resistance of those whose mighty systems of thought and whose social and governmental practices might conflict deeply with such obligations.

On the one side the Anglo-American peoples, and particularly the United States, could see nothing but harm to its own way of life by imposing constitutional obligations over the whole field of economic and social claims. Indeed, so bitter were feelings in some U.S. quarters even about the Declaration that there was no chance that a covenant could be adopted which included these new areas of formal constitutional responsibility. On the other side were states such as the Soviet bloc and some of the newer Afro-Asian members whose methods of government and of administering criminal justice would be totally incompatible with the standards of the civil-political rights and duties required by such a treaty.

As a result the proposed rights and obligations were divided into two covenants: civil and political, economic and social. Drafts emerged in 1954 and again in 1956 and since that day the Third Committee of the General Assembly has sat at each session, moving lava-like toward agreement. So slow has progress been that as of the present Session the only articles adopted in the civil and political rights have been Article 1, dealing with self-determination, and Articles 6-11 inclusive, covering certain matters involving criminal law and procedure, slavery, detentions, non-criminal imprisonment and penitentiary administration.

In the case of the draft covenant on economic and social rights Article 1 on self-determination (both Articles being the same in both covenants) and Articles 6-16 dealing with substantive social and cultural rights have been adopted. However, in both covenants, the fundamentally important articles concerning measures of implementation have not been touched at all and there is very little prospect for their adoption.

A general cynicism has now infected much of the discussion in the Third Committee about the covenants. And this is in marked contrast to the enthusiasm and interest that characterized the draftsman and debaters in the Third Committee ten years ago when they worked on the Declaration. For as Herbert Evatt of Australia said at that time ". . . even those who began their work rather sceptical of the possibility of action in this field were before long caught up in the spirit of the undertaking and began to take an active and genuinely interested part".

Almost as a by-product of the frustration encountered with the covenants has been the evolution of new devices to execute the mandate of the Charter in this important and sensitive field. A new procedure has been initiated of periodical

For easy giving of the absolutely right gift...

STETSON Gift Certificates

With a Stetson Gift Certificate he can select the hat style and colour he likes best ...your gift's *sure* to be right. And if he's out of town, give him a Stetson *National* Gift Certificate—redeemable at *any* Stetson dealer's. Scores of smart hat styles and shades, prices: $9.95, $11.95, $15 and up. Gift certificates are also available for Mallory Hats which have a slightly lower price range.

This gay Gift Box to hang on the tree...

Smart "Shaped-to-wear" Hats like this Centre-dent.

reports by member-states on progress with human rights. Special studies have been undertaken on the right "to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile" and the status of individual member-nations' criminal procedure in this field. New advisory services in the field of human rights have been established and have led to seminars in Bangkok in 1957 dealing with the role of Asian women in public life, in the Philippines and in Santiago in 1958 dealing with human rights in criminal law and procedure. At the same time the Commission of Human Rights has continued its studies of the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities, and of freedom of information. Finally, the Secretary-General has received, as of June 1958, 6,930 communications alleging breaches by governments of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the correspondents. And these of course raise delicate problems as to how they are to be hurdled by a Secretary General who has no authority to deal directly with the writers over the head of the governments concerned.

For Canada the road to fundamental freedom has been strewn with some indifference, a tight financial view of expenditures in this field, not too great enthusiasm for the covenants and, until recently at least, little enthusiasm for the legal and policy discussions in the Third Committee.

Yet the truth is that the public and private law of Canada has been touched by the Declaration in a variety of interesting instances. The judgment of Mr. Justice (now Lieutenant-Governor) Keiler MacKay of Ontario in Re. Drummond Wren—which used the Declaration as a basis for declaring that a covenant preventing the sale of land to persons of certain creeds and colors was against public policy—surely was a dramatic illustration of the possibilities even though the case was disapproved of by the Court of Appeal of Ontario in another and similar action. Several provincial and federal statutes dealing with discrimination in employment or public accommodation make reference to the Declaration in their preambles. Similar experience is to be found in the United States where the Declaration has been referred to as colouring the climate of public policy upon which the courts must often rely in deciding issues.

An international ideal that reaches so far down as to affect a private law case in Ontario or so far up as to embarrass heads of states in their behaviour toward their own people must be given a measure of real respect. A less pragmatic age understood this when it bowed before the ideological impact of Paine or Jefferson or the others who sought, not without some success, to bridge the great gulf between speculative hopes and present happiness.

Williamsburg

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

have been reconstructed on their original foundations—at a cost of nearly $62,800,000. During the 32 years since the restoration began, 456 modern buildings have been removed from the restored area and more than 80 acres of gardens and greens have been reconstructed. The work has been done only after the most painstaking research.

The heart of the Williamsburg panorama is the seven major exhibition buildings—the Capitol, where many of the early American concepts of self-government were first advanced; the elegant Governor's Palace, home of seven Royal governors and the first two governors of the Commonwealth of Virginia; the Raleigh Tavern, known in its heyday as the "finest hostelry in all America"; the Public Magazine, where the colonists' arms and ammunition were stored; the Brush-Everard House, an outstanding example of a middle-class home of 200 years ago; and the Public Gaol where major criminals were imprisoned awaiting trial in the General Court and where debtors, wife-beaters, and other minor offenders were exposed to ridicule in the pillory and stocks.

Among the most interesting of Williamsburg's sights are the twelve operating craft shops where costumed "proprietors" carry on the trades and crafts of the 18th century using antique tools and methods. These include the Silversmith's Shop, Robertson's Windmill, Margaret Hunter Millinery Shop, Pasteur-Galt Apothecary Shop, Deane Shop and Forge, the Spinning and Weaving House, the Barber and Peruke-Maker's Shop, the Printing Office and Post Office, the Cabinetmaker's Shop, the Bootmaker's Shop, the Raleigh Tavern Bakery, and a Candlemaker.

Block tickets to the exhibition buildings are $3.00 for adults, $1.00 for full-time students age 12 and over, $1.00 for military personnel on active duty, and $.50 for children 7-11 years of age inclusive. There is no admission charge for the craft shops.

Rawhide

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

talent. What others regard as a unique and remarkable gift comes to Max as naturally as singing does to a bird, and he is vaguely surprised it should bring in so much money. It is his way of being himself—the only way he knows how. As a straight performer he is no better than ordinary, but when he tightens up his larynx and challenges us in one of his many voices to see how hollow some of our pet ideas really are, he is quite

6 WAYS TO SAY MERRY CHRISTMAS

A History of the English Speaking Peoples

Winston S. Churchill

Give the complete set of 4 volumes of Sir Winston Churchill's magnificent HISTORY. Attractively Christmas gift wrapped.

Set price — (4 vols.) **$22.50**
Individual vols. each **$ 6.50**

Klondike

Pierre Berton

The first complete story of the life and death of the last great gold rush — an epic of splendid folly and heroic achievement. **$6.00**

The World of Christopher Robin

A. A. Milne

Here are those perennial favourites. **When we were very young. And now we are six.** Combined in one beautiful volume. 9 pages of new colour illustrations. **$3.95**

The Grey Seas Under

Farley Mowat

The saga of the indomitable salvage tug **Foundation Franklin** and the stouthearted Maritimers who sailed in her in peace and war.

End paper Maps. **$5.00**

Dynamic Decade

Eric J. Hanson

The fascinating story of the great Alberta oil discoveries of the past ten years and of their far reaching consequences.

Charts and Diagrams. **$5.00**

Good Fences Make Good Neighbours

Joseph Barber

A witty informed account of why the U.S. antagonizes Canadians.

$5.00

McCLELLAND & STEWART LIMITED

The Canadian Publishers

literally inspired. This is not exploitation, but genius.

With this background it is difficult to explain the present move to Toronto and *Tabloid*. Ferguson himself says it started with the realization last Spring that he just had to get away from Halifax.

He thought seriously about going to England, but once again the final decision was made by a top CBC producer, this time Ross McLean, who came forward with an offer to be host on *Tabloid*.

Against the vague idea of going to England, Toronto to Max and Ginger was known and tangible, with definite work, many friends, a familiar environment, and an income considerably higher than the estimated $30,000 a year he earned in Halifax, including fees for personal appearances, commercials and other assignments outside the CBC. Also there was the consideration that to move the Ferguson family, which now consists of five children ranging in age from one to nine, presents certain difficulties.

"I think what finally decided me," says Max, "was the realization that if we went overseas our pet bulldog would have to spend six months in quarantine."

As for the Toronto CBC's show-business atmosphere, Max says it doesn't bother him as much as when his announcing job used to tie him down to the studios all day long. He now has his home in Guildwood Village, goes to the studios only for his two shows in the early evening and is back home again by half-past eight, where he and Ginger read, watch TV or play a game of scrabble before going to bed.

In spite of his simple nature and quiet tastes, the CBC is determined to build Ferguson into a major TV personality, as was shown by the publicity treatment given him when he arrived in Toronto in September. The trouble is that Max by himself is hardly a personality at all. He seemed to have some perception of this when he remarked a few years ago: "Rawhide and I have lived together for so long and we have become so much a part of each other that without him around I'd be only half a person."

This is an excellent foundation for his Rawhide Show, in which he probes into the intricacies of his own mental processes, but it does not help him reach out to interview someone else. Furthermore, his range of interests is limited, his knowledge of the world around him is curiously skimpy, and he is incapable of simulating either interest or knowledge. The result often is that the person being interviewed is obviously bewildered, while the viewing audience is left with a feeling of futility and frustration.

For example, on one of his early *Tabloid* appearances he interviewed the Finnish architect whose design was chosen for Toronto's new City Hall. This was a subject of terrific audience interest, but any viewer who hoped to hear the architect talk about his design and how he felt about the project must have been disappointed. Drawing on his Sunday-school-paper knowledge of Finland, Ferguson devoted his five minutes to talking about Finnish steam baths and asking such questions as "Do you have modern buildings in Helsinki?"

This would indicate absolutely no progress from his *Gazette* days when, for example, he interviewed an Anglican Bishop from Ceylon. This was at a time when Ceylon was being torn apart by racial and linguistic differences, but Max devoted his interview to talking about such remote and hackneyed aspects of the old Indian Empire as the Taj Mahal and the Bengal Lancers.

To find fault with Ferguson for not being a first-class interviewer is like criticizing Sean O'Casey for not being an opera singer. In his Rawhide Show, Ferguson has made an important contribution, not only to Canadian broadcasting but also to our national life. There are many existing and potential interviewers, but there is only one Rawhide, and the CBC should encourage Ferguson to concentrate on his unique creation. As it is, Ferguson feels that this year he may have to limit his dramatic satires to one a week, rather than on Mondays and Fridays as has been his custom during the past few years.

The Rawhide Show is important to us not because of any profundity of thought or brilliance of wit, but because the unique mental approach to Ferguson helps us acquire a better perspective. He quite naturally, and unconsciously, sees everything from just a slightly different angle than the rest of us, and what is more important he makes us see things from a different angle too.

Thus, in dealing with the burning racial problem Rawhide produced a clever little allegory about African violets which reduced the whole concept of racial prejudice to the absurd thing that it is. Again, when the animal-loving world was up in arms about the small dog sent up in the second Russian Sputnik, one of Rawhide's characters pointed out that "we perfected the atom bomb by dropping it on a city, not by deliberately sacrificing a helpless little dog."

That his peculiar contribution to our national thought processes is appreciated is shown by his audience mail, which has remained at a high level in spite of television. During the past few years his mail from listeners in the United States has increased steadily, reaching a peak of almost 500 letters a month last season after Rawhide had devoted several programs to the arms race, the proposed summit conference and American Sputnik hysteria. A typical American letter came from a high school teacher in Detroit who said she had persuaded her entire class to tune in to Rawhide, and added: "It has done us all a lot of good to hear a point of view other than the one sponsored by the State Department."

It is possible that Ferguson's real contribution to *Tabloid* may be the discovery of a way to present Rawhide on television. A few attempts have already been made, with Max interviewing some of his characters — himself made up and making answers which are put on film and used during the actual *Tabloid* presentation.

"When I do the interview," he says, "it is like putting questions to empty space, but of course the TV audience sees the picture that was made earlier, and Ginger, whose opinion I rate very highly, says it came off very well."

This is a new departure for Max who up until recently resisted all, or nearly all, attempts to portray Rawhide on television.

"The trouble is," he said not long ago, "that I'm not too sure that any member of the Rawhide Little Theatre Group should be seen except in the mind's eye."

Whatever the outcome of this *Tabloid* experiment with Rawhide, the fact remains that the CBC should give some thought to the future of Rawhide-Ferguson, for already there are indications that Toronto may not be able to hold him for long.

"I came to Toronto to do television because I like television," he says. "But naturally the Rawhide Show comes first in my consideration, and I'm not entirely convinced that a return to Toronto was what it needed. The idea of trying out my show in England still appeals to me, very much. I remember the tremendous exhilaration of the early days of my show when it used to be attacked and criticized and occasionally praised. Now it has become accepted, and I find it has become a little bit dull not to have to overcome obstacles. I think it might be fun to start all over again with a new audience. Perhaps that is just the stimulation that Ol' Rawhide needs."

Australia

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

Although in absolute terms, Australia's post-war industrial growth has not measured up to Canada's, the rate of industrialization has been quite as phenomenal. On top of this, she appears to have reached the point where she must re-evaluate her economy in terms of her geographic position vis-a-vis Southeast Asia.

What factors have brought Australia to this position? A glance at some of the major areas of industrial growth is revealing.

—**Steel:** Output has jumped 114 percent in the last seven years. Production ca-

pacity is now in excess of 3 million tons. Steel giant B.H.P. in a seven-year period has invested something like $200 millions in new facilities.

—**Automobiles:** With 40,000 employees, the auto industry is booming. Cars and trucks with high local content—up to 80 and 90 percent—are being made by General Motors-Holden's Ltd., International Harvester, Ford, and Chrysler. British Motor Corporation starts production soon of an all-Australian car in its new $29 million Sydney plant. Two other large British makers have assembly plants. Volkswagen has a $20 million program afoot to extend manufacturing activities.

—**Appliances:** Domestic refrigerator production, now running at 200,000 units a year, looks after the local market. TV receiver output will reach 300,000 units in 1959. Production of washing machines was 157,000 last year.

—**Chemicals:** I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., Australian arm of Britain's I.C.I. empire, has poured $65 millions into expansion in chemicals and plastics since the war. Others have kept pace. Local industry satisfies about two-thirds of growing demand.

—**Shipbuilding and engineering:** In its own shipyard at Whyalla, South Australia, steel giant B.H.P. builds large ore carriers and general cargo vessels for the coastal service. On its books are a 32,-000-ton oil tanker and 10,000- and 19,-000-ton buik carriers. Other yards build in the 10,000-ton merchant class. While diesel engine units are still imported, domestic industry now satisfies practically all local requirements of locomotives, coaches and freight cars.

This brief summary by no means covers all the growth elements of Australia's industrial economy. It is sufficient to show the importance of manufacturing. In a country of 10 million people this level of industrial activity could be achieved only through heavy tariff protection. High freight costs from other industrial countries, of course, have helped. Combination of the two has encouraged considerable investment by overseas interests in local manufacturing.

All this has not been without its repercussions. Production capacity, in some cases, has been developed somewhat beyond local needs and these industries are casting about for an answer.

A recent survey of manufacturing activity in Australia, compiled by the Australian Department of Trade, looks hopefully to the role of exports: "The existence of excess capacity in particular industries presents both a challenge and an opportunity to manufacturers to seek export markets."

It is interesting to note that in the past four years manufactured and semi-manufactured goods have jumped from 6 percent to 11 percent in value of Australia's total exports. This does not include processed rural products, such as sugar, flour, butter, and canned foodstuffs, which in 1956-57 represented a quarter of all foreign sales. Exports of iron and steel products, petroleum products, vehicles and parts were responsible for $55 million of the $70 million increase in value of foreign sales of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods last year.

"Our factory products are now appearing on worldwide markets," declared energetic Trade Minister McEwen in a recent review of trade in the Australian press. "Australian cars are being sold in Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and Hongkong . . . Fashion wear, sporting equipment, railway rolling stock, heavy machinery, electrical equipment are just a few more items in our increasing flow of exports."

Australian exporters are beginning to realize that Southeast Asia and the Pacific generally is their oyster. West coast Canada and the United States they see well within their orbit.

What are Australia's chances of stepping up sales of manufactured goods, in addition to traditional foodstuffs, on our own west coast? Looking at overall Canada-Australia trade last year, we find that, of a total $28.7 million, Australia's main sales to Canada last year were sugar ($11.6 million), raisins ($4.3 million), wool ($3.9 million), corned beef ($2.1 million). Also significant were mutton and lamb, dried currants, meat extracts, and canned pineapple.

While total Australian exports to Canada have doubled, our total sales in Australia have fallen since 1947, when our exports were $60.2 million. Canada last year sold Australia goods worth $42.8 million. Main items were newsprint ($9.5 million), automobile parts ($6.5 million), finished autos ($2.1 million), and Douglas fir ($6.8 million).

Principal imports into Western Canada from Australia are dried fruits, canned meat, sugar, wine, seeds, wool, worsteds, hardwoods, sheet steel, pipe, lamb, gelatin, sausage casings and hand tools. Out of $28.7 millions in imports last year, only $5.6 millions moved through British Columbia ports. While total Australian exports to Canada have doubled since 1947 ($14.2 million), an even higher percentage rise has occurred in B.C. Back in 1947, only $1.8 million worth of Australian goods were unloaded on our west coast.

The Australians, however, think they can do still better on our Pacific seaboard. One important factor urging them to increase their export endeavours here is increased shipping facilities between Australia and the North American Pacific coast. "This is one of the major reasons," C. A. Allen, Australian Government Trade Commissioner in Vancouver, told us, "why the mission is at this stage concentrating its activities solely upon Hawaii and the west coast of the United States and Canada."

"A survey of statistics as to imports through B.C. ports," Mr. Allen pointed out, "reveals that Canada has recourse to imports in meeting certain of her requirements of steel, pipe, automotive parts, canned meats, etc., and this factor, in conjunction with the availability of shipping, leads us to believe that Australia can successfully increase her share of the trade in these and possibly other items.

What would increased sales of Australian goods on the west coast mean to Canada? The best thing we could hope for would be an end to Australia's dollar shortage. Only last August she lifted dollar discrimination on capital equipment. The government down there apparently now is looking to manufacturing industry to give increasing strength to her overseas earning capacity.

Recent trade missions to Southeast Asia have stressed Australia's capacity to supply these countries with needs for their industrial development. And, while the approach may be different, current Australian interest in our western markets must be viewed as an extension of the new Pacific-mindedness. If Australia's increasing exports in Asia help her to balance her sterling payments, new business on the Pacific coast of this continent could go a long way to solve her dollar troubles.

How does the British Columbia government view this latest display of Australian interest in western sales? BC's Minister of Industrial Development, Trade, and Commerce, R. W. Bonner, put it this way: "The government of British Columbia welcomes the proposed visit of the Australian trade mission, not only because its presence in British Columbia may assist in improving trade relations, but also because their visit will help cement Commonwealth ties. British Columbia's trade with Australia last year was $5,639,000.00 of imports and $13,-102,000.00 worth of exports, and since these figures place Australia among those nations with which we do only a small volume of trade, any increase is to be desired."

If Australia can wrest a bigger share of western markets from other foreign suppliers, it could hasten the southern continent's last step toward elimination of import restrictions on Canadian goods. In anticipation of this, Canadian exporters may well be wishing the forthcoming trade mission every success.

Malartic

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

eroding inflation, gold will have no significance in monetary policy. Conversely, speculation that the U.S. will raise the price of gold to as much as $50 (U.S.) an ounce has been particularly persistent this year. The Toronto Stock Exchange index of 20 gold stocks gained 22 per cent during the year to touch the highest level since mid-1956.

It was against this background that Malartic switched from the doomed town of a dying industry to the vigorous centre of a growing mining development.

The prime factor in the change was the invasion of the area by the Toronto-based holding, management and exploration firm of Little Long Lac Gold Mines Ltd. The company, itself once a dying gold mine, emerged in its present form in 1951 when a youthful group seized control in one of the market's most memorable proxy fights. It now directly controls Lake Shore Mines, Belcher Mining Corp., Powell Rouyn Gold Mines and Perron Gold Mines. Indirectly, it controls such firms as Wright-Hargreaves, Malartic Gold Fields, East Malartic Mines, MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Hard Rock Gold Mines, McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines, Bevcon Mines, Hasaga Gold Mines, Le Moyne Ungava Mines and Great Whale Iron Mines. In all, Lac has cash and securities under its control estimated at about $25 million and total estimated gold production of around $17 million. The Lac is Canada's third-largest gold producing complex. About 60 per cent of its gold output comes from the Malartic area.

Lac broke into the Malartic area in 1956 when, through Lake Shore, it bought control of Malartic Gold Fields Ltd. In 1957, Lac bought into East Malartic Mines Ltd. through Malartic Gold Fields and early this year acquired control of Barnat Mines Ltd.

As the major operator in the Malartic area, Lac now accounts for 85 per cent of all Malartic area gold output and employs 1,285 of the area's 1,550 miners. The area's other producer, Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Ltd. accounts for the remainder.

The Malartic gold camp lies along the Cadillac break of the mineral-rich Pre-Cambrian Shield. Since the early 1930s, the area has produced some $140 million from mining and milling more than 25 million tons of ore.

But even by 1956, when Lac moved in, the end could be foreseen. Malartic Gold Fields was running out of ore; Barnat could last for a couple of years at best. Production costs could be expected to rise.

To the casual observer, it would be foolish to take over mines under such conditions. But an apparently hopeless situation — to the general observer — is often a dazzling opportunity to the specialist. And Lac were specialists in the business of making gold mines profitable.

Assured by field engineers that there was every possibility of finding sizeable bodies of economic ore, the company appraised the situation. They decided success was largely a matter of spending money to locate and develop new ore and reorganizing the operations of the three companies.

The first thing was to make a comprehensive study of the geological information on the area coupled with an analysis of the operations of the three mines. Following this, a drilling program was set up for Barnat. At the same time, Barnat and East Malartic were put under one management.

By mid-summer this year the Barnat drilling had outlined an orebody estimated to contain five million tons of gold ore. The company recently earmarked $1 million for its development. It is hoped that a production schedule of 2,000 tons-a-day can be set up. Although the present Barnat mill has a capacity of only 650 tons, the excess could be handled at the Malartic Gold Fields Mill. In addition, the present Barnat surface plant — excluding the mill could be expanded to 2,000 tons.

The problem at Malartic Gold Fields involved a more complicated solution. Gold Fields, which already controlled East Malartic and Macleod-Cockshutt, this year spent $150,000 for the controlling stock in Norlartic and, in addition, acquired the Malartic property of Consolidated Marbenor where this year it will spend $750,000 on a shaft sinking and underground work. The aim of these moves is to build up ore supplies for the Gold Fields mill.

Gold Fields then spent a further $150,000 to dewater the Norlartic shaft and underground workings and to get the property into working condition. Further drilling has already indicated substantial tonnages of ore. This year the shaft will be deepened 500 feet. The mine is being readied to ship ore to Gold Fields at the rate of 1,000 tons a day.

In all, Lac estimates that since the first of this year, by acquired properties and exploration and development, it has added an indicated seven to eight million tons of gold ore to its Malartic area reserves. This year the company will spend close to $2 million in Malartic area development. Of its projected output of $17 million in gold next year, Lac expects about 60 per cent will come from its Malartic operations.

Over the longer term, Lac looks forward to sustained gold mining in Malartic for at least another 10 years, probably with increased output and a bigger working force.

How is it done? How can a small group parlay a dying property in a depressed industry into a $25 million operation involving 20-odd companies, all within seven years?

The answer, in a capsule, is that where other gold mining companies were cautious, Lac was aggressive; it saw opportunities where others saw only problems. Lac's decision to get into gold in a big way was based on that premise.

George Boeckh, Little Long Lac president, states it this way:

"We selected gold mining companies because control of them was generally more available. In many cases they were under second and third generation managements who, in many cases, owned few shares. The golds have been in the doldrums for so long that many shareholders have become tired. We considered gold stocks attractive because they possessed good treasuries and were selling at very depressed prices."

The company also maintains a strong management group and an experienced staff of technical personnel. Its procedure, in the past, has been to use the funds in the treasuries of companies it has acquired to buy into other companies. It has an implicit policy against paying dividends, believing at this stage that such funds are better directed into exploration and development.

"We feel that rather than getting a taxable return, the average shareholder is seeking a capital appreciation. We also feel that the only way a shareholder stands a chance of major capital appreciation is through investment in other companies or exploration, which in turn requires an ample war chest. A company must have money to succeed."

Lac's activities have not escaped criticism. It has been charged that the company's main purpose has been simply to gain control of company treasuries and thereby destroy shareholders' equities. A company policy of disclosing the barest minimum of information about its activities aggravated the criticism.

Even now, with a more liberal attitude toward public disclosure and strong evidence that the company is interested in mining on a long-term basis, Lac still has troubles. Wages, for example, are low—as might be expected in what is often regarded as a depressed industry. Some 400 East Malartic miners, paid a basic wage of $1.34 an hour for a 44-hour week, recently went on strike for a 15-cent wage rise and a 40-hour week.

But the fact remains Lac has had the courage to take the initiative and do what many mining men feel was long overdue: Move into Malartic, spend some money, reorganize the operations, develop new ore and set the area back on its feet.

Natural Gas

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

years Hydro has been a real baby-doll in the minds and hearts of the people of the province.

The difference between electricity and gas distribution was, and still is, little appreciated. As any gas man knows, low-price gas rests on a high year-round consumption. This means a balance between residential and commercial and industrial usage. And it is the rare municipality that can provide this within its own boundaries.

The promotion "scandals" have added to the confusion. These have centred in two companies, Northern Ontario Natural Gas Limited and Twin City Gas Company.

Twin City was organized by Francis E. Shaw, a Sarnia contractor who was an old-hand in the pipe-line business but who had no experience in distribution and little in company organization.

A big, hearty man, who left the impression of being a person of large affairs and of extensive background in the gas business, he eventually wound up with franchises in Port Arthur, Fort William and some smaller municipalities.

In the mean-time a young promoter from the west, Ralph K. Farris, an oil and gas-well man from a prominent Vancouver family, well-educated and with a great bundle of drive, had been organizing the north along the Cochrane, Timmins line, and taking in North Bay, Sudbury and other centres.

Except for some very limited local efforts, Farris and his Northern Ontario company were the only people interested in much of this territory. It was very sparsely settled, with huge areas between communities, and at first glance showed little opportunity. In addition, when the Vancouver man and his associates first went into the field there was no assurance of a gas supply. The Trans-Canada line was then planned to run farther south, along the C.P.R. line and the shore of Lake Superior.

Between people of the area — who needed a low-price fuel perhaps more than any other area in Canada—and Farris, however, the planned line was relocated in the north and Northern ended up with all the franchises east from Kenora to Collingwood, except for those held by Twin City.

There followed some behind-the-scenes manoeuvring out of which Northern publicly emerged with control of Twin City.

In financial circles there was said to be a dual reason for this. 1. That Northern needed the Lakehead franchises to balance its heavy industrial load from the paper mills and mines in its territory. 2. That Shaw could not get satisfactory financing.

Then these really blew up with further revelations about Northern. Provincial C.C.F. leader Donald MacDonald who lives, breathes and sleeps a continual search for scandal in public administration, happened on to the fact that Farris and his fellow promoters in Northern Ontario had made huge profits from their organizing efforts. Stock which had cost them five cents and less had risen in value to over twenty dollars. Original stock-holders were millionaires, or near.

And one of the originals, Mr. MacDonald discovered, was Philip T. Kelly, one-time Minister of Mines (and in the very early days, the minister responsible for gas) and still a member of the Legislature for Cochrane North.

Subsequently Mr. Kelly resigned his post (Though this has not been cleared, it would appear that the original idea for the company was his). Eventually two other members of the cabinet, Public Works Minister Griesinger and Lands and Forests Minister Mapledoram also handed in resignations. They had been tipped off on the stock by Mr. Kelly and had held minor blocks of shares. In each case they said they had disposed of them as soon as they learned of a directive by Mr. Frost that no member of his government should have any gas stock holdings. But there was a notable discrepancy in their timing.

Initially a number of companies were started with an eye on the eastern Ontario distribution field but out of them only one survived. This was Lakeland Natural Gas Limited. Started by a young Toronto financier, George Gardiner, and associates, it secured a number of franchises from Port Hope east to the Quebec border and established itself as a potential operating company.

After its first roots were down, however, it found itself faced with a foe in the form of Consumers' Gas.

Natural gas operation, however, is a field in which a new company has certain advantages over a company that has been in the manufactured gas business. A manufacturing company has a plant on its books which is a liability and shareholders who have paid for that plant. Under the government policy of only allowing a profit (which at present is set at 7% based strictly on the investment in physical plant actually used in distribution) much of the old investment is worthless.

To meet this, along with the other problems it faced in conversion to natural gas, Consumers' brought in a new vice-president and general manager, Oakah L. Jones, giving him the commensurate salary and stock options that are usual in the business.

For whatever reasons were behind the decision, and there is argument over them, Mr. Jones decided that great expansion was the answer to Consumers' problems. He bought in Provincial Gas, a medium-sized company on the Niagara Peninsula and some small companies in the Toronto area, planned new lines to Georgian Bay and other border-line areas, and made a dead set for the whole area of eastern Ontario.

Here he was handicapped, however, in that he was tied to his Toronto rate schedule, and could not compete with Lakeland. In Ottawa and Brockville, which had old manufactured gas plants, he bought out the businesses. In Brockville, which was publicly owned, he doubled Lakeland's bid. But in the straight franchise fights he lost out. The key case was in Cornwall, a highly desirable franchise with a large industrial load. The Ontario Fuel Board finally had to choose between the two companies and decided that Lakeland, with its lower rates was more in the city's public interest.

This did not stall Mr. Jones' expansion plans, however, and he has continued to try to secure the franchises in both Kingston and Peterborough.

The Public Utilities Commissions in each city at an early stage recommended sale to Lakeland, although Lakeland's sale bids were considerably lower than Consumers'. However pressures, particularly by the councils, forced both to change their positions. In Peterborough, in a last-minute decision, the Commission proposed that a vote be held on the Consumers' offer.

At Kingston the stormy local situation came to a head when the Mayor and one of the PUC commissioners laid charges of attempted bribery against a local man who, subsequent to the time of the charges, had worked as Consumers' local agent. The P.U.C. there had been adamant for months that there should be lease or sale to Lakeland, but it also went through a change and agreed that the voters of Kingston should first decide on the question of continuing public ownership.

It is easy to see now where the government might have, and to say it should have, given more leadership, particularly in the field of educating the municipalities to their real concerns and responsibilities.

There could have been more specific and determined policies on the part of the province. In the early days the overall policy was at least specific. This, as enunciated by the government, was that it was in the best interest of the province that there should be a number of small distributing companies rather than one or two giants holding all the semi-monopolistic franchises. But nothing was done either legislatively or administratively to make this effective, other than some behind-the-scenes manoeuvring on the part of the Fuel Board.

There could have been much more firmness in administration. The Fuel Board, which, whatever independence it may be given in principle, in practice is the agent of the government, has tried to mother the new industry rather than effectively control it through administration.

Editorials

Unemployment Figures

UNEMPLOYMENT is rising again. In round figures, 350,000 people in Canada are either out of work altogether or are looking for a better job. These figures are disturbing in December. What are they likely to be in February? Before the winter is over we can foresee that nearly three quarters of a million Canadians may be unemployed.

Such figures, while disturbing, are not necessarily alarming. But one thing is certain: unemployment this Parliamentary year will be as vital and controversial a subject as it was last year. The Liberals will be predicting utter ruin, the Conservatives will be passing the matter over as lightly and blandly as possible.

That human misery should be turned into political capital is usual. But we might ask now, before the Parliamentary session opens, that the parties agree on a method to estimate unemployment more accurately. At present we have one set of figures based on a DBS sample of 30,000 homes. Another set is based on the number of people who are in the active files of the National Employment Service. Neither is what it is often said to be: the total number of men and women in Canada who are out of work and looking for it.

The result of this present confusion is that all sorts of figures are bandied about the House of Commons, some of which may have no official sanction at all. But if the official ones have serious discrepancies and need interpreting, what is to restrain the unscrupulous politician from inventing his own?

Pilots Are Needed

THE DEATH OF THE Great Lakes compulsory pilotage bill in its committee stage last year will not deter the United States Coast Guard from raising the issue once again when the new Congress convenes. The Coast Guard, whose job it is amongst other things to salvage lives and property on the Great Lakes, wants to make those waters as safe as possible. (That they are not as safe as summer visitors might think was shown by the tragic foundering, in November, of a large ore-carrier on Lake Michigan.)

We can only hope that the Department of Transport in Ottawa will help the Coast Guard in its attempt by establishing some licensing procedure for pilots on our side of the waters. This the Department has so far refused to do, seeing the whole question of pilotage as a matter between owners and pilots. But, seeing that the pilots' union has been somewhat obstructive, such an attitude is silly because it means that all pilotage on the Great Lakes may become an American responsibility, though now it is almost exclusively a Canadian one.

Foreign owners should be required to carry a pilot on the Great Lakes at all times, even in open waters. The procedures of navigation are different on the Lakes from those at sea, and the whole operation is very much a family affair. New masters in charge of the new and larger Seaway ships will not be of that family.

A proper stand by the Department of Transport now, and the continued efforts of the U.S. Coast Guard under its commander, Vice-Admiral A. C. Richmond, might bring this desirable situation about, before lives are lost and expensive equipment damaged.

A Second-Best Board

THE NEW BOARD of Broadcast Governors has had its first meeting and will soon get down to the task of interpreting its powers. Before it starts on its career, it would be unwise to form any strict judgment of how well it will operate. But one must say that it does not look like the team of intellectual and financial giants which the Fowler Commission originally called for.

It is headed by a former university president with wide commission experience. Dr. Stewart is no newcomer to the big leagues. He is assisted by two newspapermen, one of whom had become a professor after leaving the press. Neither seems as strong as the chairman. The Board's non-permanent members, however, are a curious mixture of diverse talents, none of whom has any really national reputation.

The Board may do its job well. The members may weld into a group which will make a national reputation for each by the very way in which they do their new jobs. But at first sight, it looks like a second-best Board of Governors, whether for broadcasting or anything else.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER
Ken $1.26, Len 97c, Pete 65c.

Lack of Faculty Freedom

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE of the Canadian Association of University Teachers which investigated the Crowe case was released to the press last week. It is, as we predicted in a special report of the whole matter in our last issue, a shattering indictment of the methods by which the policies of United College, Winnipeg, are sustained and its teaching staff administered.

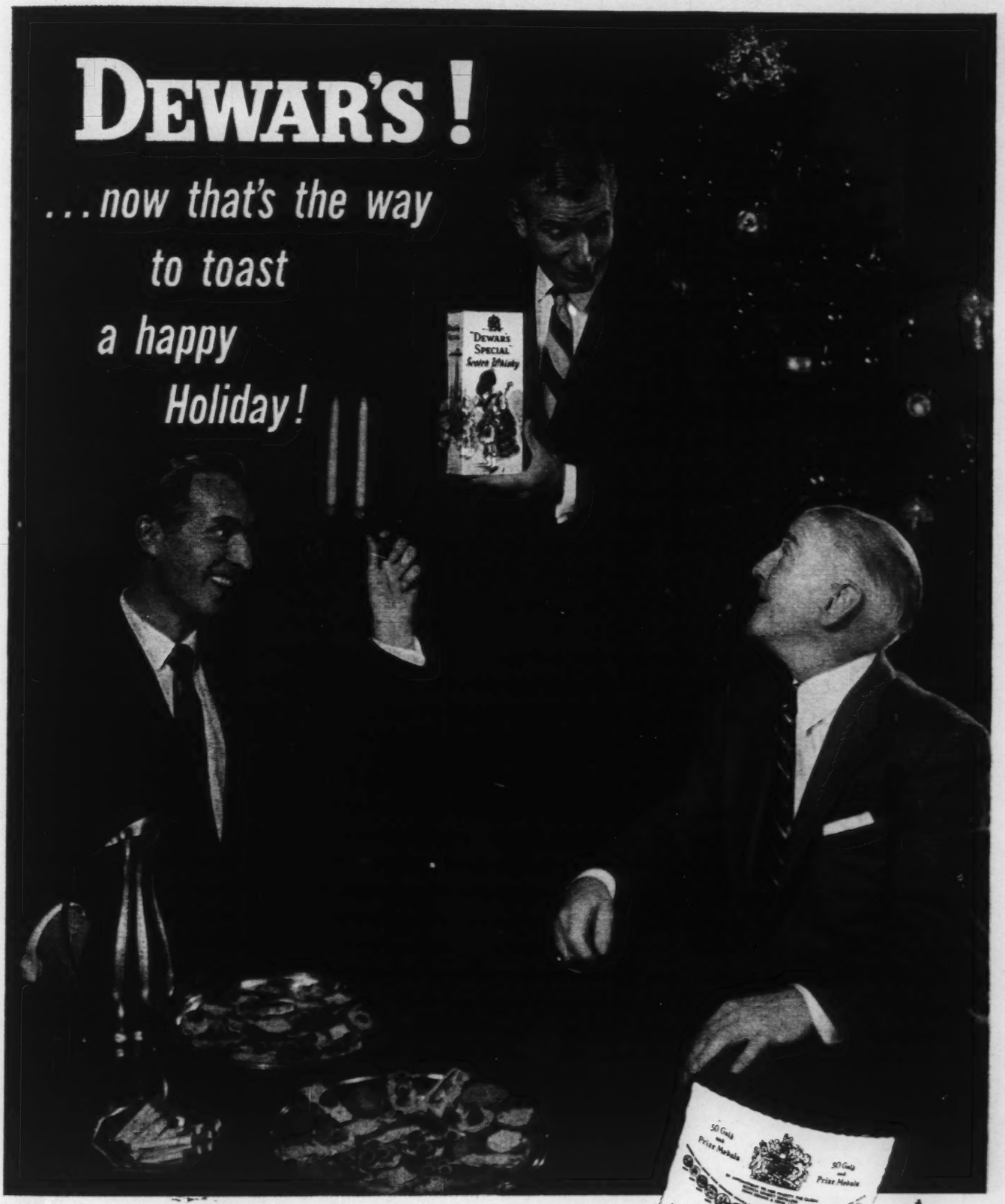
United College, as its name implies, is a college of the United Church. It was apparently because Professor Crowe, in a private letter to a friend, made some disparaging remarks about either the Church in general or the United Church in particular, that all the present fuss has evolved. As the Committee states: "The administration of United College, judged by its conduct, seems to hold the view that religious belief is so fragile that it may be shattered by a breath of criticism"—and this in a liberal arts college in 1958.

But one may ask what religious group it is that can allow the Chairman of the Board of Regents of one of its colleges to state in a letter (included as an appendix in the committee's report) that "the principal acted in a responsible manner as Chief Executive Officer of the College in dealing with this correspondence."

This "responsible manner" included the photostating of a private letter somehow diverted from its proper recipient and the discussion of its contents with a Board of Regents, without giving its writer a chance to appear before the body to speak his text when such discussion took place.

But the most damaging aspect of the whole report is that the administration of the college appears as a group of heavy-footed fumblers who agreed "to force or permit the principal to occupy a position of docile subservience". This, according to the Committee "reduces an institution of higher learning to the level of a business corporation with teachers, scholars and research workers, and the principal as well, regarded merely as hired employees".

What happens to Professor Crowe as a result of all this is not clear. But what should happen to the faculties of all our universities is a sharp look at their position *vis-a-vis* the administration. Their tenure may not be so secure as their accustomed freedom of speech might have them think.



DEWAR'S SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY

distilled blended and bottled in Scotland

It never varies

73P

Which one is the right one for SMIRNOFF?

As any man worth his vodka will tell you—all of them. This one flawless liquor is replacing gin, rye, rum, and the rest, in a growing list of mixed drinks. It lets you enjoy variety without changing your liquor; makes it possible for you to play the perfect host with but a single decanter.

To show you how, we've prepared a booklet containing 19 SMIRNOFF recipes. Yours, free, by writing Box 84, Station B, Montreal.

Smirnoff
THE GREATEST NAME IN VODKA